THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"A UNION OF THE WHIGS FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."—*WISE.*

VOLUME X.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 24, 1839. [NUMBER 5.

T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

The Journal will be issued weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within Three Months if not paid within three months, And Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square (10 lines or less this small type;) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 50 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 20 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1839.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
24 Thursday,	6 34	5 36	
25 Friday,	6 35	5 35	For October, 1839.
26 Saturday,	6 36	5 34	D. H. M.
27 Sunday,	6 37	5 33	New 7 3 9 Eve.
28 Monday,	6 38	5 31	First 15 1 13 after.
29 Tuesday,	6 40	5 30	Full 22 11 21 Eve.
30 Wednesday	6 41	5 29	Last 29 9 40 morn.

SILK CULTURE.

From the S. C. Temperance Advocate.

THE SILK CULTURE.

Having employed the three past months in looking into the subject of Silk Culture, in the Northern and Middle States, permit me, through your paper, to give a few facts, relative to what is now actually doing. I regret my duties at home, would not permit me to visit the States of Ohio and Kentucky, where at the present time, extraordinary efforts are making in this department.

And first, as to the suitableness of the climates of the above sections of the United States, for the growth of that valuable Tree—the Morus Multicaulis—which is, as it were, at the very foundation of this business. I found the tree, as it was to be expected, less forward in its growth, as I proceeded north, the latter part of June, and proportionably larger and better wooded, as I returned south by the same route, the middle of the present month. Until I reached the Potomac, in my way South, with the exception of some trees in Delaware and Maryland, I found few, if any of them, possessing mature wood, for more than one third of the stem. Most of them were herbacious or succulent. They were, however, in good foliage, and were doing well for the latitude in which they were located; although, even here, much depended upon soil and locality. Along the alluvial banks of the Connecticut—the soil of which is a warm sandy loam—producing in many places *five crops of Tobacco*, the tree did much better, even as high up as Northampton, Amherst, &c. than in situations further south, in a cold and stiff clay soil, and in an elevated country. But in all the various localities, it was apparent, that the Morus Multicaulis, considered as a mere annual plant, the cuttings set out in Spring, and the trees cut down and buried in the Autumn would, like the Cotton Plant of the South, (likewise an annual,) answer every purpose for which it is required, affording, when planted in hedges, an amount of food, far superior to that which can be obtained from any other Mulberry. I was, moreover, informed, that the roots left in the ground, were not injured by the winter. Of course, then, individuals engaged, would go on increasing their resources in roots and cuttings to any extent, so as to be enabled to have sufficient food for their cocooneries.

My estimate of the quantity of trees seen at one time and place, was based upon a comparison with the various lots growing upon my own place at Barhamville; the trees of which, of this year's growth had been carefully counted and set down. One not familiar with the subject, will be astonished at the over estimate he is apt to make, as to numbers. Previously to having my trees counted, I fully believed I had at least four times the quantity which I realized. So, in questioning the various individuals, whose farms I visited, as to the probable amount of trees they possessed, I found, they honestly believed they were growing a far greater quantity than they actually possessed. This will account for those, decidedly *growing trees*, making out on paper, extraordinary large returns. But others, not possessing a single tree, enter the market for speculation, either in person or by agents. They begin, as it is usual, to offer several hundreds of thousands, &c. But one or two *facts* will better exemplify. Being authorized by a couple of friends, desirous of purchasing, I waited upon Luther J. Cox, President of the Maryland Silk Company, Baltimore, who related to me the following. While proceeding in a Steamboat from Philadelphia to Baltimore, he noticed many persons gathered round an individual, who offered 250,000 Morus Multicaulis for $12,000. Mr. C. accepted the proposal, when on questioning the individual whether he would warrant the trees to be the genuine Morus Multicaulis, he answered he could do so, for he had planted the *seeds* himself! Another individual advertised 800,000 Morus Multicaulis for sale in the Baltimore papers. He was obliged to confess he did not possess a single tree. I saw an advertisement in the Hartford papers, offering half a million of Morus Multicaulis at 5 cents per tree!

Again, the number of advertisements are only different *presentations* of the same trees, placed in the papers of neighboring cities, or offered by *agents* authorized, &c.

I saw in a New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore paper, an advertisement for the sale of 200,000 trees which upon investigation referred to the same individual, who probably, had not one twentieth of the number.

This beating about bush, of course, a tendency of starting from their burrows, many timid small holders, who easily fall into the nets set up for them. It is this, as Mr. Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore, remarked to me, the greater quantity of Morus Multicaulis will pass before Spring, into the hands of speculators, and will then be brought forward for sale, at extraordinary prices. I visited many Cocooneries erected or being erected in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The amount of worms fed this season, must, of course, be proportioned to the quantity of foliage to be obtained. Many have advertised for leaves, offering large prices, &c.; but of course, as yet, but comparatively small quantities can be obtained. I feel certain, that if a return of cocoons raised thread and fabrics made for every village, and town through these various States, the amount would be far from contemptible. Yet, it must be borne in mind, that is merely the *beginning*. Another year will give results *fifty fold* that of the preceding. Let it also be recollected, that it is not characteristic of the New England character, after having once put the hand to the plough, to turn back. The word with them is, *go-ahead*. They despise not the day of small things. Even the broom corn, grown along the valley of the Connecticut, when converted into brooms, gives to them a large return. Their Legislatures have offered bounties to promote the culture of Silk, which, in many instances, nearly meet the amount of labour. Specimens of the Silk stuffs, manufactured, at the town of Economy, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, may be seen at the Commercial Bank of Columbia.

And now with regard to "Silk mania," "Morus Multicaulis Fever," &c. I can only repeat the proverb "let those laugh who lose—they who win are sure to laugh."

Let us look back but half a century, and we shall see in the introduction of the Cotton Plant, far greater obstacles than now present themselves in what is comparatively a *staple* of far easier cultivation. Individuals then engaged, had to encounter as much of *sneer* and *sage remark*. It must be remarked, however, that mountains when overcome, are seen in the distance as mere hillocks: but in prospective, the same hillocks may, by timid, feeble, and listless spirits, be magnified into mountains. They were warned to stick to their skins, Peltries, Tobacco and Indigo, and let this East India product alone. But Whitney—like another Archimides, produced his Cotton Gin, and wafted across the Atlantic millions of pounds of that staple which now forms the basis of exchange of the United States.

Let us also recollect when the manufacture of Cotton commenced at the North, it was predicted, that it was impossible that it could hold competition with the East Indies, where, from the density of population, labor could be afforded at comparatively higher prices. But what has taken place within a quarter of a century? Cotton, for which we paid 20 and 30 cts. per yard, can be obtained at 10 cents. The Southern States are now entering into competition with the North, in the manufacture of this article.

In *five* years from the present time, we shall have the Silks of the North and Middle States, in our market.

Finally, let it also be observed, that as attention to this subject, so far from interfering with the present staple, will go hand in hand with it; employing a species of labour and soil altogether different. The poor man with a large family, can have *his* staple for market, and his resources will increase with the inmates of his household; and although he may not be able to bring into the field the *marshalled hosts* of the wealthy Cotton Planter, his home will exhibit comfort and happiness.

Ridicule has from time immemorial, directed itself against attempts at innovating upon what is established. The opposition made to the introduction of Coal in England, as an article of fuel, and that of Window-glass, as a means of excluding damp and cold, and admitting light, are well known. We behold the sage, Hollingshead, denouncing these as the precursors of disease and death. Swift and Pope, with many of their contemporaries, hurled the shafts of their ridicule against the Royal Society of England, formed and incorporated in their turn. Piron and other wits of France, did the same thing for the French Academy. The former wished it to be inscribed as his epitaph,

Ci-git Piron, qui n' était rien
Por—Academicien!

"I know nothing" says Johnson, "of Science; yet I recollect having once dipped a Thermometer into hot water, to make the Mercury rise, and plunged it into cold water to make it sink." How *ridiculous* the notion—a priori—of French Chemists endeavoring to supply the West India sugar, by extracting saccharine matter from the Beet. Here was a perfect "Beet mania." They, however went to work, and France saves an expenditure of millions, while the article costs the poor man *four sous* per lb.

I recollect, when a boy, reading a number of "the British Critic," (I think it was for 1802.) It contained a review of one of Godwin's works, in which that author, following up his favorite idea of *perfectability*, gives it as his opinion, that a time would come when carriages would move through the land without any visible *loco motive!* The Critic amuses himself "with the visions of Godwin," and upholds him as one as paradoxical in physical as he was well known to be in ethical science.

It is but the other day that the formation of Temperance Societies, originating with a people of whom *we* are sprung, called forth the ridicule of the British nation. South of the Potomac, it was met, as a creature of fanaticism—a mere provincial humbug. And, now, I rejoice to behold our community, rising up, in conscious dignity of character, which the advocacy of such a cause is calculated to impart—to denounce the baleful effects of intemperance, and to embody all their moral strength, for the destruction of this Hydra of the land, which is daily destroying its hundreds, and poisoning with its pestiferous breath the atmosphere of social happiness;—which is making corrupt our elective franchise, and carrying misrule and undignified invective into our national councils.

But, I am desirous here to confine my remarks to the *ridicule* which, a few would attach to a subject that has commanded the attention of the Legislatures of most of the States in the Union, and which have induced them to extend a bounty to encourage the culture of silk. Politicians, engaged in a partizan warfare of the most unmeasuring character—using the bitterest and most uncharitable invective, and urging arguments upon a subject which few of them understand, are amidst all this dignified with the name of patriots—statesmen and sages. Whole hecatombs of well-fed beef are slain to attest their love of country, and fat sirloins, and libations of alcohol—under various eogoumins, are poured forth to attest their determination, *to be determined*. And, yet, a laudable enthusiasm directing itself to the pursuit of objects which tend to national and individual welfare, are stigmatized as visionary.

In looking over Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina, I was struck by the remark of the historian, relative to the culture of cotton. "In this culture the Georgians took the lead. They began to raise it as an article of export soon after the peace of 1783. Their success recommended it to their neighbors."

It appears then, that the *cotton mania* commenced with our sister State, who is, at the present time commanding our *sympathy* on account of her morus multicaulis mania! Her Legislature having offered a premium of fifty cents per pound on cocoons; many individuals from the northern and eastern states have introduced and are introducing the culture of the morus multicaulis—aye, and will come prepared to claim this premium.

What then—Georgia will expend a few thousand dollars as a *bonus* for a permanent source of wealth, which will give to her enterprising citizens another staple. The same historian has recorded, that the rice humbug was introduced by "Landgrave Thomas Smith, Governor of the Province of Carolina, in 1693"—a descendant of whom, a respectable gentleman of this town, is now engaged in the morus multicaulis humbug; and that Miss Eliza Lucas, the mother of Major General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, introduced the "Indigo humbug" on her plantation from some seed sent by her father, George Lucas.

ELIAS MARKS, M. D.
Barhamville, near Columbia, S. C.

A Fortune made by Accident.—I once knew a man who died immensely rich, who traced all his good fortune to a *rusty nail*, which he preserved with a sort of pious veneration. The links between what he was and what he had been he concatenated thus:

"He had been a small carpenter, and being employed upon a small job at a gentleman's house, when he had completed it, he received his money, and went about his business. But he had not proceeded far on his way home ere he recollected that he had forgotten to draw a large crooked nail which protruded very awkwardly, and he returned to remove it. Just as he was approaching the door he heard a loud scream. Looking up, he saw the infant and only child of the gentleman falling from one of the attic windows, where the nursery maid had been playing with it, when, by a sudden spring, it escaped from her grasp.—With equal presence of mind and dexterity he received the child in his arms, broke the shock of its descent, and saved it from being dashed to pieces. The grateful father requited the invaluable service (for he doated on the babe, because it was the sole memorial of the dead mother who bore it) by a munificent sum of money, which enabled him to embark largely in his business, and thus lay the foundation of the great wealth which he afterwards accumulated. But he always maintained that it was the rusty nail in reality that made his fortune."

The Bonaparte Family.—We quote the following from a Toulon Journal: "At the time of the famous seige of this place, Bonaparte had nearly the whole of his family in the department of the Var. They came to Beauvet, two leagues from Toulon, that they might the more immediately be made acquainted with the events upon which the fortune of Napoleon depended; but, as the frequent sorties made by the garrison rendered the safety of the neighboring villages precarious, he advised his family to remove further off, and they went on foot to the village of Meoune, on the road to Brignoles.—Here they lodged in an humble inn, kept by a Mr. Gaillard, who is still living, and shows the room in which Madame Bonaparte, with her daughters, Eliza, Pauline, and Caroline slept, and that which was occupied by Lucien, Joseph, Louis, and Jerome, and their uncle, afterwards Cardinal Fesch. They observed, of necessity, the strictest economy, except when the young artillery officer came by bye paths to pay them stolen visits, and bring them what he could spare from his pay; and then it was a *jour de fete* with them."

Why is a pack of cards like a garden?—There are spades in it.

THE FEMALE SEMINARY
In Charlotte,

Is now open under the superintendence of Mrs. Hutchison. Persons wishing to educate their daughters in this region now have an opportunity.

The Tuition will take a few boarders in the Academy, with a donation, if the Parents or Guardians furnish the rooms with bedding, &c.

Good Boarding can be had in respectable families.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,
WM. DAVIDSON,
DAN ALEXANDER,
JOHN IRWIN,
WM. J. ALEXANDER,
JOSHUA D. BOYD,
H. B. WILLIAMS,
LEROY SPRINGS,
BRALY OATES,
Trustees.

Oct. 15, 1839. 4tf

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Monday the 28th of October, 1839, a small

Negro Boy

belonging to the estate of T. H. Alexander, dec'd. on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

J. S. DAVIS, Executor.
Oct. 3, 1839. 3t

NOTICE.

I WILL sell on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at the Court House in Charlotte,

7 or 8 LIKELY YOUNG
NEGROES,
A new set of Cast Mill Irons,
AND A
MILCH COW,

the property of Joseph McConnaughey, dec'd.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. C. CALDWELL, Admr.
Oct. 5, 1839. 1s

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS STEPHEN FOX and his son CHARLES J. FOX having associated themselves in the

Practice of Medicine,

offer their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. The former may be found at his residence, 1½ miles from Charlotte, and the latter at his shop in the village formerly occupied as a law office by the late Franklin L. Smith, Esq.

June 17, 1839. 455tf

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment. STEN. FOX.

Five Dollars Reward

FOR the apprehension and delivery of *MINERVA*, a coloured apprentice girl who absconded in April last. She is about 21 years of age of the mustee cast, has a forbidding down cast look when spoken to. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring said apprentice girl. I will give a reward of $20 for evidence that will convict any person who has aided her in absconding or harboring her contrary to Law. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT.
Charlotte, Sept. 3, 1839. 466tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1839.

Milly Edmonston, vs Thomas Edmonston, } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Edmonston, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal, that the said Thomas Edmonston appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1840, and answer or said petition will be heard ex-parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Concord, the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and the 64th of American Independence.

A. J. SHANKLE, C. S. C.
R. KIRKPATRICK, D. C.
Price adv. $10. 3m

Wanted,

AN Apprentice to the Carpenter's Trade. A boy about 16 or 17 years of age, of steady and industrious habits from the country, will meet with a good situation. None need apply but such as come well recommended.

D. KESTLER.
Sept. 20, 1839. 1tf

Wanted,

2 JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS. None need apply but good workmen of steady and industrious habits.

J. P. PRITCHARD.
Charlotte, Aug. 2, 1839. 462tf

TO PRINTERS.

THE following REDUCED PRICES will hereafter be charged for Printing Types purchased at BRUCE'S New York Type Foundary, No. 13 Chambers street, and No. 3 City Hall Place:

Pica,	38 cents a pound.
Small Pica,	40 do.
Long Primer,	42 do.
Burgeois,	46 do.
Brevier,	54 do.
Minion,	66 do.
Nonpareil,	84 do.
Agate,	108 do.
Pearl,	140 do.

Ornamental Letter and other Type in proportion.

These are the prices on a credit of six months; but we wish at this time to encourage short credit or cash purchases, and will therefore, make a discount of 3 per cent for New York acceptances at 90 days, and 10 per cent. for cash.

We have recently added to our former extensive assortment, seventy-five different kinds and sizes of Ornamental Letter, embracing Condensed, Extra Condensed, Extended, Outline, Shaded, Ornamental, modern thin faced Black, &c.; 100 new Flowers, and a great variety of Ornaments, forming altogether the most extensive and elegant assortment of Printing Types in the United States, and absolutely an unrivalled one.

We also furnish every article that is necessary in a Printing Office.

☞ Printers of Newspapers who will publish this advertisements three times before the first of November, 1839, sending us one of the publications, will receive payment when they purchase from the Foundary four times the amount of their bill. GEO. BRUCE & CO.
Sept. 24, 1839. 3t

The hermit, a fable.—A pious hermit, who lived in the solitude of the forest far from the noise of men, was once wandering through the woods in search of a few wild fruits and berries to make up his frugal meal. He heard a moaning in the grass, and looking down saw a fox, both of whose fore-legs were broken, writhing like a snake on the ground, and apparently starving.—The good hermit was about to seek some food for the helpless creature, when an eagle appeared, soaring high overhead, and suddenly let a fowl fall from its talons directly at the feet of the fox. The starving animal seized greedily on the precious prize and soon made a hearty meal on it. "Ah," exclaimed the pious enthusiast, "this is the finger of God. Why did I distrust his providential care, and wander over hill and dale to seek for my daily food? He who brought food to the mouth of this helpless animal, will surely never forget his servant.—Henceforth, I will take no more thought for my body's sustenance, but trust to his good ness, and devote all my time to meditation" True to his resolution, he returned to his cell, and neither plucked the fruits that hung on the trees around him, nor went down to the brook to quench his thirst. Three whole days he lived thus, and waxed away to a shadow, in the vain hope of a direct interference of heaven. On the evening of the third day, just as he sunk into slumber, thunder rolled through the cave, he saw a form of angelic beauty, and heard a sweet but solemn voice that spoke thus—"Mortal, how feeble is thy understanding! Couldst thou thus misinterpret the lesson contained in the eagle's conduct? Thou art not lame and helpless as was the fox; but art strong and active, like the eagle that gave him food. Him thou wert to imitate in going about and doing good to others; for know that idleness, even if accompanied by constant prayer, is odious in the sight of the Almighty."

A correspondent of the New York Gazette relates the following anecdote of General Washington:

One Reuben Ronzy, of Virginia owed the General about one thousand pounds. While President of the United States, one of his agents brought an action for the money—judgment was obtained, and an execution issued against the body of R., who was taken to jail. He had considerable landed estate, but this kind of property could not, at that time, be sold in Virginia, unless with the discretion of the person. He had a large family, and for the sake of his children preferred lying in prison to selling his land. A friend hinted to him that probably General Washington did not know any thing of the proceedings, and it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so, and the very next mail from Philadelphia after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a *severe reprimand* to the agent for having acted in such a manner. Poor Ronzy was consequently restored to his family, who never laid down their heads at night without first presenting prayers to heaven for their beloved Washington. Providence smiled upon the labors of the grateful family, and in a few years he enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to lay the money with interest at the feet of Washington. That truly great man reminded him that the debt was cancelled. Ronzy replied that the debt of his family to the father of his country, and the preserver of their parent, could never be discharged; and the General to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money, only to divide it among Ronzy's children which he did immediately.

Curious Stratagem.—Crows have been employed to catch crows, by the following stratagem:—A live crow is pinned by the wings down to the ground on his back, by means of two sharp forked sticks. Thus situated, his cries are loud and incessant, particularly if any other crows are within view. These, sweeping down about him, are instantly grappled by the prostrate prisoner, by the same instinctive impulse that urges a drowning person to catch at every thing that comes within his reach. Having disengaged the game from his clutches, the trap is again ready for another experiment; and by pinning down each captive, successively, as soon as taken, in a short time you will probably have a whole flock screaming about you, in concert with the outrageous prisoners below. Many farmers, however, are content with hanging up the skins, or dead carcasses of crows in their corn fields, *in terrorum*; and depend altogether on the gun, keeping one of their people supplied with ammunition, and constantly on the look out. In hard winters the crows suffer severely; so that they have been observed to fall down in the fields, and on the roads, exhausted with cold and hunger. In one of these winters, and during a long-continued deep snow, [illegible] than a hundred crows were [illegible] case of a dead horse, which was [illegible] at a proper distance from the stable, from a hole at which the discharges were made. The premiums awarded for these, with the price paid for the quills, produced nearly as much as the original value of the horse, besides as the man himself stated, having enough feathers for filling a bed.

"Peter, never go to bed at night without knowing something you did not know in the morning." Yes sir—I went to bed almost last night; did'nt dream of such a thing in the morning.

Why is a tailor like a woodcock? He has a long bill.

Deferred Articles.

The false bit.—Recently, in this City, a successful attempt was made to break into a Smoke House, but the Rogues were so handsomely tricked, that the circumstance deserves a passing notice. The building was situated on the line of a street or alley, and was very securely underpinned with rock. The Rogues went to work of a dark night, and, after several hours severe labor, removed the rock work so as to effect an entrance. But when they got in at the *back*, they found the *front* door open, no meat having been kept there this Season, and, as is stated, no lock upon the door—the house being only used for a waste room.—*Raleigh Register.*

Complimentary.—A distinguished citizen of Ohio told the following anecdote at the Commencement dinner at Hanover, a few weeks ago. It is good enough to repeat. "Aint you a very moral people in New-Hampshire? asked a western gentleman of an emigrant from the Granite hills. The latter felt highly gratified at the compliment upon his native State conveyed by the question, and was prompt to reply—"Certainly we are, a very moral people." "Well, I should think so, *for you turn out rogues enough every year to purify any people in Christendom.*"—*Claremont Eagle.*

Hidden Treasure.—We learn that a young man named Lewis Brigham, in Northborough, (Mass.) about ten days since, in digging for woodchucks, unearthed a metal kettle, containing near three pecks by measure, of old coin, of various denominations, about one-third of which was gold, and the remainder silver. The vessel was so completely decomposed as to be of no strength, and barely to retain its form. We do not understand whether the exact amount of the money has been ascertained or not.

A Great Bargain.—At Brooklyn, last week, a washstand and contents were knocked down at eighteen shillings. The buyer on examining his purchase, found in a drawer, among a parcel of rubbish, a roll of bank notes amounting to $5000, and doubloons worth $1000 more.

The Surrogate took possession of the money in behalf of the estate to which the stand belongs, but the finder intends to test his claim to the money.

Isaac Kidder.—The Boston Courier tells a pretty fair anecdote of this individual. He was a graduate of Harvard.—Isaac stuttered quite badly, but he was a chap of considerable humor. One day while crossing a meadow, he came to a ditch; so, said he to himself, "I-I-Isaac, I-I-I bet yo-ou a ha-ha-half pint y-o-o-ou can't j-j-jump o-ver." "Done!" said he, "done!" So going well back, he started and running smart, he gave a leap and went over. "Now," said he, "I-I-Isaac, you o-o-owe me a half pint. Ye-e-s, but I-I-I'll bet yo-o-ou another ha-a-half pint yo-o-ou can't j-jump ba-ack again."—"Done!" said he, and not using the same exertion, he struck his toes against the opposite bank, and fell sprawling into the ditch. When he had got himself out as well as he could, he shook himself and said, "Now, I-Isaac, yo-o-ou and I are square!"

Boss.—This word, if we mistake not, is of a German origin, and signifies master or proprietor. It seems, however, that the Hoosiers use the word to imply *cotton thread*. A clerk in a store in Indiana fresh from Yankee land, had his gravity put to the test by a young lady requesting him, after purchasing a calico frock, to throw in *the boss*.

A Sam Patch Leap.—On Friday night last, about twelve o'clock, a lad about ten years old, at the western part of the city got out of bed in his sleep, and supposing himself on a wharf for the purpose of bathing jumped out of a window in the third story, and landed in the yard, bricked, sustaining no other injury than spraining his wrist.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

An Execution.—The following paragraph has appeared in several of the public prints:

"Mr. James G. Birney recently executed at Louisville a deed of manumission to twenty slaves, which descended to him from his father."

A Philadelphia paper tells the story in this fashion!

"Mr. James G. Birney, recently hung at Louisville, gave a deed of manumission to twenty slaves which had descended to him from his father."

Stopping the Press to get Married.—The following apology appears in the Branch County (Ohio) News:

"Our paper comes out rather late this week. Cause why?—Boss printer got married, and hands been drinking the wine.—[illegible]!

The Supremacy of the Laws.—At the last term of the Court for Starke county, Ohio, sitting at Canton, the damage suit against the persons charged with tarring and feathering a certain Dr. Willgohs, of that county, some months since, was tried. After hearing the testimony in the case, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $3,150 damages, with costs.

The Picayune tells a story about a fellow who said he shouldn't care so much about musquitoes biting him, if they didn't *brag* so like thunder beforehand.

"Hallo, friend are you asleep?" "Why, what do you want?" "I want to borrow five dollars." "Yes I'm fast asleep."

POLITICAL.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

What would be the operation of the Sub-Treasury upon the laboring community? A correspondent of the New York Times pursues this inquiry in an essay of much force. Its fatal effects can hardly be anticipated by that large and most useful class of our citizens, otherwise would they at once repudiate the scheme, in overwhelming numbers, and consign its advocates to the position in society they deserve. If they would but examine its results, its influence prospectively on labor and property, it would be at once understood, and being understood, the opponents of this favorite measure of the administration might have no fear that it could be saddled upon the country. The correspondent of the Times quotes a book on the currency written and published at Washington under the auspices of the administration by Mr. Gouge, and adds—

You will find by a reference to Mr. Gouge's book, printed, I think, in 1833, that though then a declared enemy to bank money he very clearly proves, that the discontinuance of a paper currency would presently reduce the price of all kinds of property full one-half, and probably three-fourths; and that the farmer who had purchased his farm for $4000, paying $3000 down and giving a mortgage for the remaining one thousand dollars, would be made a bankrupt by the withdrawal of bank bills from circulation, and the substitution of hard money therefor. We all know, as well as Mr. Gouge—I mean all who are conversant with the laws governing "price and the measure of price,"—that such would be the inevitable result. We know too, and so does Mr. Gouge, that the *price of labor* would also be reduced *three fourths*; but laboring men have not the leisure, few of them the means, to possess themselves of this knowledge. Hence the *fascination* of that "pure metallic currency," which is promised when they shall have obeyed the cry of "down with the credit system," sometimes secures a dazzled and bewildered proselyte, who has had no opportunity of searching for its effectual charm—the deductions of reason and the experience of the past.

I say the laboring population, some of them at least do not see the inevitable consequences of this revolution in the currency. They do not understand that its effect *must* be to reduce their wages *full three-fourths*, and still less do they appear to see the greater, and no less certain, calamities which such a revolution would cause; that its effects would be exhibited in the stagnation of manufactures; that the public works would be arrested, and thousands thus thrown out of employment; and that the relations between debtor and creditor would be deranged; that one-half, and I think more of all "whose only capital is their labor" would be unable to find work at any price for at least one year; and that it would be many years before society could be reorganized, and the broken up business of the nation restored, so as to give employment to as great a number as are now employed, even at *one-fourth* the present wages. Now we all know that the projectors of the sub-treasury scheme—the leaders, at, and in many instances the followers, of the loco-foco powers mean, intend, have *determined*, to substitute a pure metallic currency, for our present bank currency. They have also another object, that of fixing themselves in "perpetual supremacy."—But even *perpetual power* if the *dynasty* were once settled, would be less injurious to the laboring community than the sub-treasury revolution, which is designed to lay its foundation.

That this is true, every word of it, none but a determined demagogue will deny.—The price of labor must come down—but, say the advocates of the sub-treasury, if labor comes down, the commodities of life must come down too, and what matters it if the laboring man can get as much for a half dollar then as he can for his dollar now? This appears to be a plausible argument, and without examination seems all right. The laboring men in all communities have other objects in view than merely living from hand to mouth. They do not desire to appropriate all their earnings to the supplying of food and apparel. Many of them have purchased houses from their savings, in which they live, or rent to tenants who have been less fortunate than themselves. In our cities much real estate is subject to a ground rent—an annuity which the owners are bound to pay to the original owners of the soil or their heirs. The ground rents have been established in prosperous times, and when the purchase of the house was made, the owner felt himself fully able to assume the payment of it. Let the proposed revolution in the currency take place. The price of labor is reduced one-half, but the ground rent is not and cannot be reduced in accordance with the new standard. Legal instruments in existence will prevent it, and although every thing else may be brought down in price, yet the contract under which one hundred or two hundred dollars ground rent was stipulated to be paid remains the same, unimpaired. The one hundred dollars will have to be paid although it would require twice the labor to earn it. The difficulty—the difference would be just the same, if every owner of a house was compelled at this time to pay exactly double the amount originally agreed upon. Those who own houses will heavily feel it, and in self-defence would be obliged to raise rents on their tenants, who would thus be made to bear the burden in common with their landlords. That this will be the effect is too plain to admit of contradiction. This is one case in which the laboring men will feel the revulsion most powerfully. Others may be instanced hereafter. Let the laboring man ponder upon these things.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

In the year 1817, James Monroe, then President of the U. States, made a tour through several of the States, and was everywhere received by his fellow-citizens without distinction of party, with every demonstration of respect. As the accounts came pouring in, of these unsolicited tokens of regard, the RICHMOND ENQUIRER thus broke forth in a strain of indignant rebuke of the manworship of the nation. Hear the organ of Democracy of that day, when James Monroe was the subject!

"We turn with satisfy from the descriptions, the public prints give us, of the President's tour. 'A little too much of this,' says Hamlet. So much parade—such bombastic accounts of who he breakfasted or dined with, his *cortege*, and *esteries*, and *collations*, and balls; mixed up with such ridiculous and parasitical accounts, that we turn away with disgust, and ask ourselves:—

"Is this America? Are these the manners of republican citizens? Is this the description of the trip of an American officer in the discharge of his Executive duties? Or are we in England, where 'the great man' scarcely moves without a herald at his heels?"

Now, in the year 1839, Martin Van Buren, the President of the United States, makes a tour through some of the States, prior to an important election, and receives in like manner, from many of his fellow citizens, and particularly from his party, the most enthusiastic receptions, &c. &c. We have the most bombastic accounts of "who he dined with, his cortege, and esteries, and collations, and balls," &c. &c. But we have never yet, in view of these things, heard the Richmond Enquirer ask, "is this America? Are these the manners of republican citizens? Is this the description of the trip of an American officer in the discharge of his Executive duties? Or are we England, where 'the great man' scarcely moves without a herald at his heels?" This could be said in 1817, and applied to James Monroe, of Virginia. But it cannot be said in 1839, and applied to Martin Van Buren of New York.

*Richmond Enquirer, July 18, 1817.

From the Danville Reporter.

BOUGHT UP.

In our last number, we called the attention of our readers to the testimony of the distinguished Senator from New York (the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge,) in reference to the course of Gov. Marcy and the seven Van Buren members of Congress from that State. Mr. Tallmadge states that previous to the Extra Session of Congress, Gov. Marcy called on him, at his residence and urged him *to oppose the Sub-Treasury scheme*, assuring him that in so doing he would receive the support of the Administration party of New York. He further told him that he supposed that he (Marcy) would be urged to endorse the scheme, in his message to the Legislature, but that such was his abhorrence of its principles, he could never be brought to give it his support. And yet as soon as the executive appliance were made to his tender conscience, we find him denouncing Mr. Tallmadge and all others who continue their opposition to this very obnoxious measure. And so of the seven Van Buren members of Congress from New York, who while on their way to Washington to attend the Extra Session, openly denounced the Globe for advocating the "destructive doctrines of the Administration," and this its favorite scheme in particular, in a short time after breathing the infected air within the purlieus of the palace, suddenly became the sworn advocates of this very hateful measure which first they had condemned as ruinous to the best interests of the country. But one of their number the Hon. John C. Clark, having the firmness to preserve his integrity amid the seductive influences which Executive power and Executive corruption threw around them.

In addition to the servility of these New York turncoats, we have the mortification to submit to the notice of our readers, the following evidence of the treachery of one of the Representatives from the South. It will be recollected that Mr. Charles Shepard was elected to Congress from the Newbern District, (North Carolina) in 1837, as a decided Whig, and an opponent of the Sub-Treasury scheme. That we do not misrepresent the gentleman, we show by the following extracts from his correspondence with his Whig friends in the District.

In a letter to Major Husted, one of his constituents, he wrote as follows, on the 21st of October 1837, after his return from Congress:

"You have doubtless heard that the Divorce Bill was laid on the table by a majority of thirteen. If Mr. Calhoun had not GONE *over* to the administration, *the President and his CLAN would have been completely prostrated.* Mr. C's talents and weight of *character cheered them amazingly*, and probably may give *US* a vast deal of trouble before this matter is ended. No man ever went to Congress, more desirous to look calmly on the *Executive's* schemes, and decide with justice and impartiality than myself—BUT I WAS COMPELLED TO BE DECIDED AGAINST THESE DANGEROUS PROJECTS."

"C. SHEPARD."

To Col. Mac Leod, of the same county, he wrote in yet stronger Whig terms, on the 24th of March, 1838, just after the debate on the Sub-Treasury-Bill had terminated. Hear him.

"The Senate has been discussing the sub-treasury for many weeks. Calhoun, Webster and Clay have had many severe contests, which have been supposed to result in *Mr. Calhoun's prostration.* The belief now is, that the Bill will not be passed—but it is very doubtful, *for the PARTISANS of the Administration HATE THE BILL* as much as WE do, and it is SO STRONG A DOSE that THEY CAN HARDLY SWALLOW IT—but parties are very strong, AND CORRUPTION IS ALWAYS AT WORK.

"C. SHEPARD."

Yes "corruption is always at work," and this very Mr. Charles Shepard has fallen a victim to its wiles, and the Globe, the organ of Mr. Van Buren is in extacies at his re-election. "We have the satisfaction (says that Government print) to announce the re-election of the Hon. Chs. Shepard by a majority of 750 votes. In Mr. Shepard's opinion the President has recommended *good* measures and he has given his Administration *a patriotic* support." What wonderful virtue there must be in the medicine used by the Executive, which converts that which is "*a dangerous project*" into "*a good measure.*"

In all these and many similiar desertions of principle, which have disgraced the ranks of the Whig ranks, we see the [illegible] patronage and the absolute necessity of reducing it within a limit which will be compatible with the safety of our institutions. If the Executive of this nation shall be permitted to wield the means by which the representatives of the people are to be bought up to *do his bidding*, we can have no hope that our Republican institutions can be preserved. With the name of a Republic, our Government will be practical *monarchy.*

Not a fable.—A boy in this city, 9 years of age, was asked who made him? With his little hand a foot from the floor, he artlessly replied—"God made me a little boy, *so high, and I grew the rest.*—*N. Y. Observer.*

A MYSTERY SOLVED.

Truth, it is said, is stronger than fiction. Certainly, we have never read any fictitious narrative more strange than the subjoined, which we copy from the Alexandria Gazette of yesterday. The *fatal* duel to which it refers was announced some months ago in this paper upon the authority of a Norfolk paper, in which it was published with very natural expressions of sympathy for the mental suffering said to be felt and expressed by the survivor. Soon afterwards, and frequently since, it has been hinted, from different quarters, that the whole story was a fabrication, no such duel having taken place. Belief in the story has, however, been re-affirmed, and it has been again contradicted, so that until now we have not been able to satisfy ourselves whether it was true or not. The initials signed to the following article are those of a gentleman who has been repeatedly referred to as authority for the story, which is of course completely exploded by this publication.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The "North-Carolina Duel."

In accordance with a promise made some time since, I send the following statement of facts in relation to the reported duel between Messrs. Joseph Seawell Jones, of Shocco, North Carolina, and H. Wright Wilson, of New York, in which it has been reported, and is still generally believed, that the latter gentleman was mortally wounded.

About 12 o'clock M. on the day of the reported duel, whilst travelling from Elizabeth City to Norfolk, I stopped at the Dismal Swamp Hotel, on the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina, for the purpose of resting my horse and taking some refreshments. I had not been seated many minutes, when I observed Mr. Jones, of Shocco, N. C., enter under much apparent perturbation, and evidently after a hard and long chase. After some few introductory preliminaries, Mr. Jones asked me out, and immediately informed me that he had just fought a duel, about eight miles ahead, with a gentleman from New York—that he had killed his opponent at the first fire—was pursued to the boundary line by the officers who had received intelligence of the fight, and that the unsettled state of his affairs compelled him to return to Norfolk, to aid him in reaching which place, undiscovered by the police, he solicited my friendly assistance. The reasons urged in behalf of this request were of such a nature as to decide me, at once, in rendering him any aid in my power that might be likely to facilitate his visit to, and escape from, Norfolk, and I accordingly agreed to his plan, that I should take his clothes and name, and accompany him to Norfolk; and, in case of arrest or danger, pass myself off as Mr. Jones, until he was beyond the limits of Virginia. Mr. Jones then placed in my hands *copies* of the letters which, he said, had passed between the parties—all of which I carefully and attentively perused—which copies are now, if I mistake not, in the possession of the Norfolk Bacon, under the *frank* of a member of Congress from North Carolina. These letters were all indicted in the usual form of a challenge and acceptance; and, together with disclosing the fact that Mr. Jones had pulled the nose of his antagonist at a public meeting in Petersburg, contained, as concerned in the duel, the names of several gentlemen distinguished for their valorous and literary achievements. Altho' I required no further evidence of the unfortunate and fatal duel than that above referred to, through a fear, perhaps, that I might be a little skeptical in the matter, Mr. Jones conducted me first to the duelling ground, which I found "fairly and honorably measured," and stained in several places with blood, and then directed me to proceed to a house, some short distance from the spot, and ask for a handkerchief, which a woman, who had been brought to the field by the report of the pistol, had picked up, and which, he feared, might be used as evidence against him. This I did; and, after having received from a woman such a handkerchief as Mr. Jones had described, stiff and red with blood, I was further informed by her that she saw the gentlemen gallop away from the field after the shots were fired, that they carried off a dead body in a sack, and that the whole neighborhood was in a state of the greatest excitement. Of course there could now exist no doubt in any reasonable mind as to the fact of a fatal duel having been fought; and it only remained for me to assist Mr. Jones in carrying out the plan devised for his visit to Norfolk. Thither we arrived in safety, and, as was to be expected, found the whole borough on the tip-toe of excitement and inquiry about the fatal duel. Mr. Jones managed to escape public notoriety until about 12 o'clock at night, when, pursued from Norfolk to Portsmouth by a whole troop of officers, who, he informed me, had just returned from the duel ground—a distance of about twenty five miles—he called at my lodgings in Portsmouth; and, having spent a few minutes with me, set off for North Carolina on a swift horse, which my solicitude and apprehension of a pursuit had already provided for his departure. I started next morning in the N. Carolina stage; and, being dressed in Mr. Jones' clothes, felt no slight apprehensions for my own safety, when, about eight miles from town, I met some nine or ten constables, *with green bags*, and a grave looking coroner, returning after their fruitless search for the dead body of the unfortunate Wilson. They passed me by, however, and I, of course, congratulated myself on my happy escape. * * *

Mr. Jones and I met some weeks after—he on his way to Texas, and I to the spot of "painful remembrance," where the duel took place, to remove some misgivings which, in the face of all the evidence to the contrary, were daily arising in my mind with regard to the mysterious affair. I reached the spot, and there found a solitary mourner lamenting the fate of an unfortunate pig found a short time before near the duelling ground, whose mangled throat fully indicated whence the blood flowed, by which the ground and handkerchief were so abundantly stained. When I returned home, Mr. Jones was "over the hills and far away," and not having an opportunity of demanding an explanation with himself, the motive must, of course, yet remain secret that could have urged him to conceive and play off, with so much ingenuity and labor, a hoax that has called forth so many paragraphs and homilies on duelling from the press at large, and deluded so many of his acquaintances and friends.

H. C. M'L.

The following, which we find in an exchange paper, is probably a correct illustration of the manner in which many of our subscribers are deprived of their paper. The writer says:

"In —— I saw the mail come in, and opened, some of the subscribers called and got their papers—others called and there were none for them—how this happened I could not tell—but the next day the mystery was brought to light—it was ascertained that Mr. ——, the postmaster, had LENT the paper to Esquire ——, who happened to be in the postoffice while the mail was being opened—Esquire lent it to his brother John—John carried it home to read to his mother—his mother lent it to aunt Sally, over the creek—she read it, and cut a cap pattern out of one half—and by sheer accident a son of your subscriber, being sent to aunt Sally's on an errand, noticed his father's name on the remaining half carried it home—but to his sad disappointment he found that the largest half of a very interesting account of a revival had been turned into a *cap pattern.*"

A Nut for Geologists.—It is stated in the Brookeville, Indiana, American, of late date, that Messrs. Cummins & McNutt, who are digging a well for their steam mill in Union town, of that County, when about 35 feet below the surface of the earth, came upon several pieces of wood, limbs of trees, leaves, &c. The wood was of the swamp cedar, none of which is supposed now to grow in the West. That paper says: The town of Union is in a flat, beach country, far removed from any stream or water course, and near the well is the stump of a large oak, which has just been cut down, and which has stood the storms of many hundred winters.—When were these leaves and limbs deposited 35 feet below the roots of this sturdy oak?

A New Surgical Case.—A few days since a boy belonging to the British School, Trawbridge, broke a black lead or slate pencil into his ear, and so far had it gone in, and still so short was the piece, that it bade defiance to the attempts of one of our eminent medical men to extract it, and a second would not make the attempt, but recommended the mother to take him to Bath, where he would, at the hospital, be sure to meet with proper attention, and be judiciously treated.

Accordingly, she was preparing the boy for a jaunt, and was applying due ablutions on his face, when the boy not behaving quite so well as his mother thought he ought, she gave him a smart box with the palm of her hand on the ear (but not the ear that was affected,) when, strange to tell, out came the pencil? The cure was wrought as if by magic, the journey saved, and by a good sound box on the ear.

Coach Wheels.—It is surprising that the attention of inventors has not before been directed to the improvements of wheels.—We saw at the fair, a pair invented by Mr. E. Toller, of Hartford, Connecticut, truly an original production; he calls them "suspension wheels." The hubs are of cast iron—the spokes small rods of round rolled iron—the rim strap iron formed to look like the common felced rim. Its form gives to it great strength—is light and elastic, and is connected with the hub by the small iron rods, having screws, and nuts on their ends. The rim can be adjusted at any time to a true circle. The cost and weight will be about the same as the common wheels, and the durability as the difference between iron and wood.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Soldier's Claim.—If Nehemiah Newns (alias Newman) will call or send to the Editors of the Miltonian, Milton Pa., he will receive the original discharge he received from the War Department, dated 20th September, 1783, for three years four months and twenty days service in the 3d Pennsylvania regiment. Also an order from Timothy Pickering, Secretary of War, for the donation of 100 acres of land; this is dated the 23d of January, 1796.

Editors of newspapers might do an act of justice by copying the above—if the old soldier is dead, the information may reach his heirs.

The Faithful Dog.—In Youatt's "Humanity to Brutes" is recorded the following anecdote of a New Foundland dog:

"A vessel was driven on the beach of Loydd, in Kent. The surf was rolling *furiously*—eight poor fellows were crying for help, but not a boat could be got off to their assistance. At length a gentleman came on the beach accompanied by his New Foundland dog. He directed the attention of the animal to the vessel, and put a short stick into his mouth. The intelligent and courageous fellow at once understood his meaning, and sprang into the sea, and fought his way through the waves. He could not, however, get close enough to the vessel to deliver that with which he was charged; but the crew joyfully made fast a rope to another piece of wood and threw it towards him. He saw the whole business in an instant; he dropped his own piece, and immediately seized that which had been cast to him, and then with a degree of strength and determination almost incredible, he dragged it through the surf and delivered it to his master. A line of communication was thus formed, and every man on board was rescued from a watery grave."

Desperate Attack by two Eagles.—A few weeks ago a deaf and dumb lad was crossing a lonely moor in Ayrshire, when he was suddenly assailed by two eagles, which darted down upon him with the utmost fury. Fortunately, however he was furnished with a good stick, with which he succeeded in driving off one and killing the other.—*London Paper.*

A pair of hogs was sold in Kentucky the other day for $659! It costs something to go the *whole hog* in old Kentucky.

From the National Intelligencer 11th inst.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

It will be seen from the subjoined articls that the Philadelphia Banks, with a single exception, with a view, it is presumed, to avoid the ruinous pressure on the mercantile community which a persevering effort to sustain themselves would render unavoidable, have come to the determination, for the present to suspend specie payments. In this the Banks have only followed the example of the Government, but from motives and causes more commendable and justifiable. It has been for some time perceived to be inevitable that the Banks must suspend and ease the business classes, or that there must be an almost universal stoppage on the part of the latter. This issue was stated in an article in this paper, copied from a respectable journal, yesterday. In that article it was intimated that, in this struggle, the Banks would suffer the merchants to "go to the wall." We are glad, if that was the true issue, that the Banks have generously taken the responsibility on themselves of stopping, and sparing the merchants. The general inconvenience will have been light, whatever it be, if men shall at last draw wisdom from bitter experience, and, by tracing the distresses of the country to their true origin—the war upon the currency and its derangement and prostration by the Government—apply the corrective.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE OF THE 9TH INST.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A combination of adverse circumstances has reluctantly compelled the banks of this city to resort to a temporary suspension of specie payments. The failure of the harvest in England last year caused a demand upon the Bank of England for more than six millions of pounds sterling, about thirty millions of dollars, which was drawn in gold and silver from its vaults, and exported to the continent to pay for grain.

This withdrawal of so large an amount of specie produced at once a depression in the value of cotton and other American produce, and of course lessened our means, in England, of paying for the large amount of importations of foreign merchandise. There has therefore been a continued drain upon our banks for specie to ship to Europe to supply this deficiency. Nothing can be more honorable to the character of our merchants than the sacrifices they have made to support their credit both at home and abroad.

In this honorable struggle to maintain inviolate the commercial character of our country, they have received *every* support which it was in the power of the banks to render them. There is, however, a point in human affairs, when it becomes necessary to resort to self-preservation as the first law of Nature. That period is now arrived; every effort has been made by our banks to stem the torrent, but in vain.

In support of this declaration, it is only necessary to state that, since the late resumption of specie payments, the Bank of the United States has paid out in specie upwards of twenty millions of dollars. In addition to this, the Bank has made great sacrifices to support the cause of Internal Improvements, not only in Pennsylvania but elsewhere.

Of the ability of our banks to meet all their engagements no one can doubt. The safety of a bank does not consist in the amount of specie idle in its vaults, but in the ample security which it holds of its debtors. All that the banks require, is, time to collect the debts due to them, to enable them to resume specie payments.

We are requested to state that the Commercial Bank of this city has not united in suspending specie payments.

The Baltimore Chronicle says that passengers in the cars from Philadelphia state that the propriety of the suspension was generally acquiesced in by the people of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Gazette announces, at the same time, the suspension of the Farmers' Bank of Reading—a bank situated in Berks county. It insists that the suspension was the only available measure of salvation for Philadelphia.

"To postpone it (it says) would have been to drain her of her silver in a few months, for the benefit of New York. Two millions of specie must inevitably have gone by the first of November, as one million did go from one only of our institutions within a month past. Of course, the fractional parts of dollars under five, and the change under one dollar, will continue to be paid in silver. This is fairly presumable, there being no notes under the first denomination allowed by statute."

The following from the Wilmington Chronicle, is decidedly good.

"This blessed age of ours has been designated in a multiplicity of ways—such as the Age of reform—the Age of travel—the Age of steam, and various other cognomens are applied, as expressive of the spirit that has made its impress upon the day and generation. But none of these, in our view, are sufficiently comprehensive, none of these range as far and wide, as high and low as to give a character to the true spirit of the age. We have felt a philanthropic desire consequently, to have some term used, expressive in itself, and most apt as illustrative of the ruling passion of the times. We propose therefore, that it should be called the *Age of people's meddling with other people's business.* If this is not thought to have scope enough, let something be proposed more apposite."

Capt. Porter, of the ship Milledgeville, which was recently wrecked near Cape Hatteras, in a letter to the consignees of the ship states that he made his first voyage to sea in 1798, and this was the first time he was ever cast away. He has been lucky.

We regret to learn from various parts of the State, that the growing Cotton has been much injured by the drought, and that at least *one third* of the Crop anticipated by planters a few months ago, will be lost.—*Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Intelligencer.*

A good caution.—A druggist in Boston, has lately had some labels printed, which read as follows:

RUM,
PREPARED FOR
EXTERNAL USE.

☞ If by accident any should be swallowed, administer an emetic immediately.

A jury who were directed to bring in a prisoner guilty upon his own confession, returned a verdict of *not guilty.* The judge demanded the reason. May it please your honor, says the foreman, the fellow is so great a liar that we cannot believe him.

In families where there is but a father, mother and an only child, two generally find three fools.

Whig Political Creed.

A Great Whig Festival recently took place at La Grange, Tenn. at which there were many distinguished guests from all parts of the Union. The following Synopsis of the principles of the Whigs, which had been compiled by the Committee, was read on the occasion and received by the People with acclamation. To the great Republican principles embodied therein, every Whig will pledge his cheerful and hearty support.

1. A majority of the people to rule in all cases, under the Constitution.

2. The rights of the minority, as secured by the Constitution, to be held sacred and inviolable.

3. Government is designed for the benefit of the whole people, and not of a party. No public officer should place the welfare of his party before that of the country.

4. A pure and free elective franchise uninfluenced by Executive patronage.—When we see an Executive officer busy in elections, we naturally conclude he has forgotten his duty to the public, and is thinking of his *hire.*

5. A curtailment, by law, of the patronage of the Federal Executive. Executive patronage which was originally too great, is now ten-fold greater than at first, and if not checked by the people, will soon be ten times greater than it is. The patronage has increased, and is still rapidly increasing, and ought to be diminished—otherwise its use for the advancement of party ends, and the promotion of personal ambition, will prove fatal to the liberties of the people."

6. "One term for the Presidency."—While an incumbent is allowed to look forward to a re-election, the interests of the nation will be forgotten, in the anxiety to secure the desired event, and the highest officer of the nation presents the humiliating spectacle of electioneering for votes. When it is understood that but one term will be tolerated by the people, the motive to use the patronage of the Government for personal aggrandizement is removed, and the government will be administered upon pure republican principles.

7. Members of Congress should not be appointed to Executive office during the term for which they have been elected, nor within two years after it expires—Thus removing every impediment in the way of an independent and unbiassed representative body, and removing all temptation from the immediate servants of the people and the States.

8. Strict economy in the expenses of Government, and taxation to be limited to the actual wants of an economical Administration of the affairs of the Government.

9. Strict accountability in all Public Officers; the entire reform of abuses, and an honest and faithful discharge of duty to the country.

10. No proscription for opinion's sake—honesty, faithfulness and ability, being the only true qualifications for office.

11. A National Bank upon sound principles, as the only means of securing a uniform and sound currency for the people; and the best agency for keeping, transferring and disbursing the public revenue. Some agency is necessary for performing these duties for the Treasury, and a National Bank is most proper for attaining the end, and consequently is not prohibited by the Constitution.

12. The currency of the country not to be tampered with and unsettled for party purposes—No doubtful experiments to blast the prospects and embarrass the business of the people, but a sound, safe, convenient and permanent currency; the same for the government and for the people.

13. A simple and strict construction of the Constitution—The powers granted to be exercised for the good of the whole people; doubtful powers, and those not granted, or not necessary and most proper to carry into effect those clearly granted, to be scrupulously avoided.

14. A strict accountability of the Representative to his Constituents, and obedience to the popular will, when fairly expressed.

15. The right of Property, the Freedom of Conscience, the Freedom of Speech, and the Freedom of the Press, strictly guarded and scrupulously respected.

Custom House Removals.—There has been another batch of removals from office in the Custom House, upon the infamous principle that the incumbents would not subscribe a per centage of their salaries toward the Tammany election fund. We understand that, after the gentlemen refused to subscribe the Collector was waited upon by a committee, and their removal required. The mandate, we grieve to say, was obsequiously obeyed. We say *grieve*, and we mean what we say. The whole machinery of our National Government is becoming rotten, and Jacobin clubs are dictating to public officers in the same spirit in which they were wont to overawe the proceedings of the French legislative assemblies in the deepest and most bloody days of the French revolution. Last winter a hired band of ruffians drove the Legislature of Pennsylvania out of its chambers; and a gunpowder plot to blow up a brigade of yeomanry troops, ordered out to preserve the peace, is JUSTIFIED BY THE GOVERNMENT PAPER AT WASHINGTON!—*New York Com. Adv.*

A man being in the interior of Ohio, wrote to a friend in Cincinnati, requesting him to purchase *Hog's tales* for him, as he had a large quantity of Bacon to *cure*, and would wish to do it agreeably to the most approved process. He understood *Hog's tales* gave ample instructions on the subject.—*N. O. Pic.*

Why is a man who rests his claim to respect only on his ancestry, like a RUNNER? Dye give it up? Because the best part of him is under ground.

A Good Man.—A virtuous man who has passed through the temptations of the world, may be compared to the fish which lives all the time in salt water, yet is still fresh.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENG. LAND.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 16.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

At 7 o'clock this morning we had the pleasure of hearing that the packet steamship Liverpool was in the lower bay, and about 9 o'clock our faithful news collector was at our elbow with our bag of papers. Our London dates are to the evening of September 20, and Liverpool to the 21st, with the latest commercial advices from the various ports of England and the Continent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Elections were in progress, or had taken place, in several parts of the kingdom. At Manchester, Sir George Murray, the Tory candidate, was defeated by a majority of 265. At Cambridge, Mr. Tennyson, the liberal candidate, was unsuccessful. Mr. Wyse, liberal, was elected for Waterford, without opposition. Also, Mr. Shiel, re-elected, at Tipperary.

The frigate Pique sailed from Portsmouth, for Quebec, the 13th September, having on board Mr. Poulett Thomson and suite, and Sir Richard Jackson and suite.

The Marquis of Hastings has published a very long communication, fortified by letters, extracts, and other documents, disclosing all the facts relating to the calumny upon his sister. It discloses nothing of interest that was not known before, except that the Marquis had challenged Lord Melbourne. The blame of the affair seems to be thrown pretty clearly on Lady Portsmouth and Sir James Clark.

The Government had instituted an inquiry into the conduct of the Birmingham magistrates during the riots. The investigation commenced on the 16th of Sept.

The London papers announce the death of the Earl of Lauderdale, in the 81st year of his age.

A young woman named Margaret Moyes killed herself on the 10th of September, by leaping from the top of the Monument. Of course she was dashed to pieces. Pecuniary distress and apprehension were the causes, as supposed. Only one other instance of suicide in this manner has occurred; it was in 1810, when a diamond merchant named Levi threw himself from the top of the Monument, and was shattered to fragments.

Mr. O'Connell was in retirement at Derrynane, arranging his measures for a fresh repeal agitation.

The King and Queen of Belgium left London for their own kingdom on the 20th of September. Their visit does not appear to have resulted in any arrangement for the marriage of Queen Victoria—at least, the papers make no allusion to any such event.

The uncertainty that hung over the state of the English harvest when the British Queen left England is not entirely removed by the arrival of the Liverpool. The weather had been extensively unfavorable, and it is not to be concealed that the tone of the advices is adverse to the expectation even of an average crop; but still there was room for hope. In Ireland, however, no question was considered settled. The crops there, of grain, as well as of potatoes, were unquestionably far below the average. The weather had been fatal to the potatoes.

Cotton was a shade lower than at our former advices, and confidence was felt that it had not reached its minimum.

We regret to learn that bills to a large amount drawn by the United States Bank, had been protested in France; but it will be seen that an arrangement had been made for their payment.

The National Convention of the Chartists was formally dissolved on Sept. 14.

The tournament at Eglintoun Castle, after all, ended brilliantly. The sun, in the week succeeding the rains, came out bright, and the pageant was attended by about 10,000 spectators. Mr. Jerningham was slightly wounded in the wrist. In the previous sword-fights on foot, Prince Louis Napoleon exhibited great skill. About 400 sat down to the banquet. Lord Eglintoun made a speech, hoping these pageants would be renewed. It was received with great applause. The Marquis of Waterford, it is said, will give the next.

The Bank of England gave no assistance whatever to Mr. Jaudon, agent of the United States Bank, in his arrangements with the house of Rothschild, to liquidate the bills dishonored by Hottinguer & Co. at Paris.

The Liverpool Mail of the 21st has a savage article on the United States Bank, Mr. Biddle, and American planters and merchants.

The Liverpool brings out, besides her full complement of 94 passengers, 60 cases of figured silks, each valued at £1,000—a total of £60,000 in silks alone.

The unexpected arrival of large quantities of specie from the United States had produced a favorable effect on the aspect of our fiscal relations with England.

The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London, for the week ending on Sept. 4, was: Gold, in bars, to Hamburgh, 500 oz., ditto in coin, to St. Petersburgh, 1,230 oz.; Mauritius, 800 oz.; silver, in bars, to Hamburgh, 3,700 oz.; Calcutta, 20,000 oz.; ditto in coin, to Mauritius, 48,000 oz.; Hamburgh, 114,440 oz.; New York, 28,250 oz.; British West Indies, 962 oz. This return exhibits a large increase in the exportation of silver, both in coin and bars.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Sept. 21.

Cotton.—The demand for the Trade has been fair, but Exporters have not bought quite so freely this week; American has declined ¼d to ⅛d per lb., and upon the low qualities of Egyptian a reduction of ⅛d has been submitted to, while Brazils, which are in good demand, are ⅛d to ¼d higher. 1500 American and 600 Pernambuco have been taken for export. *Sales of the week*—870 Sea Island at 24 a 36; 70 Stained, 10 a 12; 6010 Bowed Georgia, 7¾ a 7⅞; 5350 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 7⅛ a 8¼, for fair to good fair.

Large Profits.—A gentleman in Fayetteville planted the cuttings of four Mulberry Trees this Season, which cost him $1 for the four, and recently he sold the product 320 Trees for $400.

Charlotte:

Thursday, October 24, 1839.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE ACADEMY.

We are happy to announce that the Exercises of this Institution have commenced, under the management of Mrs. Hoffman. The qualifications of this lady for the satisfactory discharge of her arduous and important duties, are too extensively known and appreciated to require any testimonials from us. The public should be aware, however, that such opportunity for thorough training and cultivation of the intellect, and for the acquirement of ease and dignity of manners so indispensable to ladies in genteel society may not occur soon again, unless a liberal support be extended to the Institution now.

Parents and guardians we hope, will feel so fully the advantages of having their daughters and wards educated near home and at so small expense, as will bring speedily a large accession to the present respectable number of pupils.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

It is with feelings of regret that we have to announce to our readers that another suspension has taken place. It commenced with the Philadelphia Banks and as a matter of necessity the other Southern Banks will have to adopt a similar course. We learn that the Banks of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, one in North Carolina and the Banks of Charleston have already come into the measure. The New York Banks and most of the New England Banks were holding out, and expressed a determination to weather the storm and pay "hard money" for all demands upon them. The New York Banks may do this as it is stated that they have few bills out. The immediate cause of this suspension are said to be the constant drain on the Banks for specie to ship to England and the continued opposition of the Government. Let the true cause be what it may, we consider it a sad calamity at this time. Our community were just recovering from the suspension two years ago and business were reviving a little, but now with a partial failure of our Cotton Crop and the suspension, we fear the people will be in a worse situation than they were before. See an article in a preceding column on the subject.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

It has always been customary to commemorate by some means, the transpiration of important events. Different nations of the world, and the same nation at different periods, have adopted many and various methods, whereby to transmit to succeeding ages, the heroic acts or daring crimes of their own days. Hieroglyphics, pictures, statues, fables, tradition, in the form of story and of song, &c. were the only uncertain media through which, for many ages, the world could ascertain any knowledge of events anterior to the then existing generation. The art of Printing has rendered in a great degree, useless, this incorrect and unsatisfactory method of record. Still, however, although this art has enabled us to render historical facts more certainly and intelligibly permanent than monuments of brass or of marble, yet unfortunately, error has the same facility for perpetuity. In the laudable desire to transmit to futurity the most important natural event which the world ever saw, "**The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence,**" we invite the co-operation of the Press throughout the State, we invite the co-operation of the People of the State collectively and individually. Many individuals of the present day, from whom we might expect better things, are engaged by all means, foul or fair, to cast doubt over the minds of the people, as to the object and character of the meeting held in Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1775. Others go still farther, and pretend to believe, and induce others to believe with them, that no such meeting was held, that no such resolutions were adopted. In short, that the Mecklenburg Declaration is a foul forgery, perpetrated by—no one knows who, for no one knows what, and when, equally unknown. A trifling assertion only, would be necessary, to compile such documentary evidence and undoubted testimony as would forever silence those interested to bury the matter in oblivion, and to teach those who had been misled into doubt to doubt no longer. Whilst we hope that some one qualified to do the subject justice, will very soon undertake the task, we would ask, Does the State, as a State, feel no interest in this matter? Whilst sneers and jests and insinuations in regard to the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration are scattered far and wide by the different presses of the country, shall we look silently on, until time shall have removed beyond our reach indubitable proof of the transaction? Will the State of North Carolina make no effort to rescue from oblivion, or, what is worse, from reproach and infamy, the names of the Patriot Fathers engaged in that memorable proceeding? That was one of the most eventful days ever witnessed by North Carolina, aye, or by the United States. We should certainly then do something in a State capacity, to perpetuate and keep in constant remembrance this bright epoch in our history, something that will bear the impress of our knowledge of the fact—something that will sustain by weight of character the truth, against the deceitful insinuations of the designing, or the misgivings of the ignorant. Perhaps the Legislature may be induced to come forward, and by the erection of a suitable Monument, or in some other way, affix the seal of the State to its truth.

These few remarks have been made, in the hope that others, better qualified to do the subject justice, will bring the matter before the people, that all may think of the circumstances of the colony at the time, of the hazard incurred, of the result of that day's deliberations, and then determine whether such deeds should be suffered to go down unhonored and be forgotten.

☞ We have received two numbers of the Whig Banner considerably enlarged. It will be styled hereafter "The Western Whig Banner." We wish its editor a liberal support.

The duty of the Whigs!

At no previous period in the history of our political struggles, has unanimity in the Whig ranks been so imperiously demanded as at present. It appears indeed, as if the task of regeneration had been imposed on them by the events which have transpired. The open avowal of sentiments and opinions hostile to freedom, and even destructive to the rights of property, have been conducted from their first announcement, and should be resisted until the mist is cleared from the eyes of the people, and they again become conscious that true liberty is inseparable from all that renders it dear.

If they regard a change in the General Government as desirable; if they desire the Currency to be regulated, the rights of property vindicated, official corruption checked and rebuked, official dictation frowned down, Commerce restored, Manufactures sustained, and Agriculture rewarded, let them unite for the accomplishment of their purpose. Let all subjects and differences be swallowed up in the patriotic wish to raise a fallen and dishonored country. No Whig will deny that through the measures of the General Government, acting from the dictates of *phrenetic folly*, a darkly veiled *corruption* has spread confusion over the land. To enumerate their *fratricidal* acts, or designate their mode of operation, is a task as unnecessary as it is painful. Every Whig has borne witness to them, every citizen has felt their effects. The duty we now owe our country is, to *correct* this by trying to displace the offenders from office. This can only be done by an union of all the *elements of the party*—No petty divisions should be allowed to interfere to prevent its accomplishment.

BORROWED CAPITAL.

"Men who trade on borrowed Capital ought to break" was, and still is, one of the diversified and conflicting mottoes inscribed on the banners of the Van Buren legions. It was the *war-cry* when "the Party" assailed the commercial interest of the country, and dissolated the hopes of both our internal and foreign trade. "*Borrowed Capital!*" BORROWED CAPITAL!! rang from Georgia to Maine. The infuriated cormorants for office, took up the cry, and had it been within the bounds of belief, we might have supposed them a band of traders, voyaging through a sea of sand to Mecca, buying and selling for gold, and gold only. What must we think of this *telis. manic* exclamation, when we daily see the very men who uttered it most coldly, *supplicating* for a little "borrowed capital." Nor is it to individuals that the want is confined. The General Government has been *compelled* to resort to the *credit system* to sustain its operations. Having squandered the revenues of the nation, with most criminal prodigality, it had to bow to the necessity of its condition and come in a *supplicant* for "borrowed capital." It was no matter of choice that the bonds of the Bank of the United States were sold to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania. The Treasury of the United States was *exhausted*, and the Government was compelled to draw upon its future resources, for the supply of its present wants. Nor was this the only evidence furnished by the General Government of the *insincerity* of the doctrines avowed by its head. After having drawn on all its future resources, it was obliged to pledge the integrity and property of the *nation* to purchase *oil* to grease its wheels. Treasury notes were issued, at the instance and recommendation of Mr. Van Buren, to the extent of ten millions, and this too whilst the cry of "borrowed capital" was echoing thro' the land. Whilst the Treasury was full, and there was no need of aid, the *fulminations* of Van Burenism against the credit system were loud and fearful; but the moment the (loco change) surplus revenue of the nation was divided among the *corrupt*, or doled out to the importants, of the *sycophants* who *knelt* at the *footstool* or *licked* the hand of *power*, we find the credit system is from necessity resorted to, and those who were denounced, were humbly invoked to sustain the Government and *feed* her train bands. Let our readers contrast the two conditions of the country. Let them recall the hour when in the midst of his proud prosperity the President's voice uttered one motto through a thousand organs, and compare it with the hour when the prosperity of the Government was put into the hands of a broker to be disposed of on commission to raise "means," and he will have a fair exemplification of the practical operation of the doctrine alluded to.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is gratifying to us, that notwithstanding the general defection that has taken place in the Whig ranks, we have to record that at least one State has continued true to herself. *New Jersey* has covered herself with honor—the administration party has been overthrown and the Whigs have carried the State by an increased majority, notwithstanding the efforts made to change the result. In the Legislature parties will stand.

	Whig.	Van Buren.
In the Upper House,	10	7
In the House of Assembly,	33	20
	43	27

Majority on joint ballot 16.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio, where elections were held week before last, for members of the Legislature, the administration party is triumphant.

In Georgia, where elections were lately held for Governor and Members to the Legislature, it is reported here that the administration party are successful. A few days will bring us the result.

Vermont.—The locofocos claimed with considerable exultation, the election of a majority of members to the lower House of the Vermont Legislature. We have now the true result, the Legislature having met and the Whigs succeeding in electing the Speaker. The following is the result:

Carlos Coolidge, (Whig,)	110
Paul Dillingham, (V. B.)	109
Majority,	1

☞ *Cotton Picking.*—We are informed that Wm. C. Corum, of Cabarrus county, had 7 hands, (2 under 12) who picked out in one day 1099 lbs. of seed Cotton. Also, John M'Dowell, of this county, had 7 hands who picked out in one day 1400 lbs.—the highest by one hand was 243 lbs.

☞ The Hon. George M'Duffie was elected, on the 4th instant, by the Committee appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of Charleston, to deliver an Eulogium on Gen. Hayne.

☞ *Fire in Mobile.*—We have learned to-counts stating that Mobile had been visited by two most destructive Fires, which destroyed upwards of one thousand houses—the houses were principally of wood. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary and one person has been arrested. The loss not ascertained.

A letter from the upper part of St. James, Bolivar, near the Buton Springs, dated the 9th inst. says, that the drought still continues without abatement, and that the Santee River is fordable at both Murray's and Vance's ferries. The same letter states that the Cotton Crops (long staple) are good, but that a slight frost had taken place on the 2d instant, and there is reason to fear that early frost will add to the mischief that drought has done.—*Chas. Obs.*

An unparalleled drought, says the Pendleton Messenger, of the 4th inst. parches the earth.—We have met with none, even of the oldest inhabitants of our district, who remember to have seen the streams so low. We have reason to be grateful, however, that the country continues so healthy.

William E. Anderson, Esq. of Hillsboro, has been appointed Cashier of the Branch of the Bank of the State at Wilmington, *vice* John A. Lillington, resigned.

Van Buren Convention.—It is decided, we learn, to hold a Convention in this City, on the 3d of December next, to select a Candidate for Governor of the State, to be run by the Administration or Van Buren party.—*Raleigh Register.*

War against the Currency.—North-Carolina Notes are stated to be at 10 per cent. discount in New York, and yet there are no Banks in the United State whose credit is better at home, and deservedly so.—*Ib*

The Louisville Journal says, that counterfeits of the American $5 gold pieces are in circulation about that City. They are larger than the real coin, but are well executed.

A Berlin letter of the 12th ultimo mentions a report that the Prussian Minister to the United States, M. de Roenne, now at Berlin, will be appointed the arbitrator of the differences between the United States and Mexico, the King of Prussia having been requested by the two Governments to mediate between them.—*Nat. Int.*

Mr. Clay has been invited by some of his political friends to visit Nashville.—His reply to the letter of invitation, like all other communications emanating from him, is frank, eloquent and patriotic. He declines the invitation for the present, but will, in all probability, visit Tennessee, after the adjournment of Congress.—*R. Reg.*

Health of the City.—The Bills of mortality still shows deaths by stranger's fever, but we believe they have transpired from cases of several weeks standing. We have been informed of but one case of stranger's fever originating within the reach of our intercourse and acquaintance for the last fortnight: and that case, we suspect, is doubtful. Indeed we fully concur in what we hear freely expressed, (though we have to beg pardon of dame rumour for saying so,) that our city is at this time enjoying as good health as any other in proportion to the number of its people.—*Southern* (Chas.) *Christian Advocate.*

Health of Augusta.—*Oct.* 10—If we cannot say to our absent friends that the fever has abated in the city—our list this morning gives the gratifying intelligence that the number of deaths are diminishing, more, however, from the want of subjects, than any favorable change in our atmosphere since our last notice. We are still without rain, and until we have enough to cover the bottom of the river, (which for the most part is now dry) it will not be prudent for our absent friends to return to the city. As soon as we get a heavy rain, we look for a change in the weather, (which still continues warm) accompanied with a black frost.

In our last, we reported the deaths of one hundred and ninety-five persons by fever, since the first death occurred on the 18th August,—since that time we have to report 16 deaths.

The epidemic in our city (says the N. O. *True American* of the 3d inst.,) continues to abate. A few new cases are daily heard of, but they yield easily to medicine, and the hearse is, comparatively, seldom met with in the streets.

In our own State, the fever either yellow or congestive, prevails at Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Opelousas, Rapides, and Franklin. Indeed we have never known a season in Louisiana, that has been so very unhealthy.

Great Conflagration in Aiken.—We regret to learn that the flourishing town of Aiken has suffered from a disastrous conflagration, destroying nearly fifty buildings, and in houses and merchandize about $70,000. To their credit, however, be it said that the enterprising merchants of the place have resolved to take immediate measures to break the force of the calamity, and keep up the business and fortunes of the town.

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 2.

Indian Depredations.—On Friday the 17th ult. a party of Indians attacked the house of Mr. Bunch on the Wakulla, murdered Mrs. Bunch and one child and burned the house; also fired on, and wounded badly, Mrs. Whitaker living neighbor to Mr. Bunch. A detachment of the 'Minute men,' started on Monday morning in pursuit of the Indians; the sad news not having reached town until Sunday night at 11 o'clock, from the circumstances of Mr. Bunch living distant from any settlement.

"THE LARGEST CAKE IN THE WORLD" was exhibited at the late Mechanics' fair in Boston. It weighed nearly three thousand pounds; was two feet high, and measured nineteen feet nine inches in circumference. The names of the thirteen old States of the Union, with their arms, were emblazoned around the edge, in beautiful frost work.

Reminiscences of Mr. Clay.

Although Mr. Clay is sometimes called a *Federalist* now-a-days by men who were "pulling and hauling in their nurse's arms," when he was fighting the battle of Republicanism, on the hustings in Kentucky, and in the halls of Congress, even these men are compelled to admit that he was at one time a genuine Republican—a worthy co-laborer of Jefferson—the ablest supporter of Madison. Indeed, there are too many evidences of this fact scattered throughout the pages of American history for any man to pretend to doubt it. Look, for example, at the following eloquent defence of Mr. Jefferson, drawn from Mr. Clay by a violent assault upon him, so common twenty five years ago, made by Mr. Josiah Quincy, the leader of the Federal party in the House of Representatives. Referring to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Clay said:

"Neither his retirement from public office, his eminent services, nor his advanced age, can exempt this patriot from the coarse assaults of party malevolence. In 1801, he snatched from the rude hand of usurpation the violated Constitution of his country, and that is his crime. He preserved that instrument in form, and substance, and spirit, a precious inheritance for generations to come, and for this he can never be forgiven. How vain and impotent is party rage, directed against such a man? When the gentleman, to whom I have been compelled to allude, shall have mingled his dust with that of his abused ancestors, the name of Jefferson will be hailed with gratitude, his memory honored and cherished as the second founder of the liberties of the people, and the period of his administration will be looked back to as one of the happiest and brightest epochs of American history—an oasis in the midst of a sandy desert."

Did a Federalist ever thus speak of Thomas Jefferson's political opinions and achievements?—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES SIXTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

July 3d, 1776—"Near nine P. M. went to meet the committee of privates with others, at Thorne's school room, where three persons, viz: James Canton, Timothy Matlack, and Dr. Young, flourished away on the necessity of choosing eight persons to be proposed to the people for their concurrence in electing them next second day for our Representatives in Convention. The speakers expatiated greatly upon the qualifications they should be possessed of, viz: great learning, knowledge in our history, law, mathematics, &c., and a perfect acquaintance with the laws, manners, trade, constitution and polity of all nations, men of independent fortunes, steady in their integrity, zeal and uprightness to the determination and results of Congress in their opposition to the tyranny of Great Britain."—*Christopher Marshall's Remembrancer.*

Work for next Congress.—Douglass, the defeated Locofoco member of Congress from the Chicago (Illinois) district, has given out his intention to contest his seat. The Locofoco candidates in New Jersey also talk very bold, and so elsewhere. In fact, the immaculate Globe already menaces a rehearsal of *the Harrisburg scenes*, if the Whigs do not capitulate in time and allow enough pretenders to come in to secure a Van Buren Speaker. So the sword is to come beforehand, and the purse to be secured afterwards. We are getting along amazingly fast towards a monarchy.—*N. Y. Star.*

When General Jackson became President, there were in certain departments at Washington about 140 clerks and other officers, at an annual aggregate compensation of $147,000. At the close of his Administration, there were in the same Departments, about 400 clerks and officers receiving annually $232,000. So much for the economy and reform of the party at Washington.

The gratification of the office holders at the suspension of specie payments may be traced to the fact that now, as during the late suspension, they can make a "handsome penny," by selling the specie checks they receive for their salaries. Specie will perhaps be worth 5, 10 or 15 per cent. and the officers of the government being paid in specie can readily make the exchange for bank notes much to their pecuniary advantage. "One currency for the government and another for the people" is their delight, and so long as they can preserve this state of things they will doubtless do it.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Richmond Whig appropriately brings to mind the remark of Benton, in a letter, that "*another suspension by the Banks may be necessary to carry through this great measure*"—meaning the Sub-Treasury. This has been the whole and sole desire of the Government. "Give us a suspension," say they, "and we carry the Sub-Treasury." They have succeeded in their efforts—and perhaps will succeed in obtaining their darling measure. We shall at any rate see how far they can succeed in repairing the mischief they have accomplished. The people of all parties look anxiously for the result.—*Balt. Chron.*

Judge Buel, of Albany, so widely known for his great service to the Agriculture of our country, died a few days ago, at Danbury, Connecticut.

Among the queer things exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair at Rochester, N. Y. were two Stockings, knit at the same time, by Miss Robinson. It is said that she uses but four needles, knits one Stocking within the other, the same as knitting but one—yet when she "narrows off" one "at the toe," both are finished!

Florida—the Peace.—Since General Macomb, about the first of May, announced "the war ended," the Indians have killed forty-six citizens and soldiers—destroyed a vast amount of property—and kept the whole Territory in a turmoil.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Thos. Charles, I will, on Thursday of the October Court, expose to Public Sale, for the purposes therein mentioned, all of his Stock of Shoemaker's Tools, including a large assortment of Lasts and Boot trees, and many other articles of value. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

M. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Oct. 1839. 2

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

For Foreign Missions in part of the Congregations of Concord Presbytery, according to a resolution of Synod, viz: At Steel Creek, at the usual hour, on Friday Nov. 1st; at Sharon, at the usual hour, on Saturday the 2d; at Rocky River, at the usual hour, on Sabbath the 3d; at Philadelphia, at the usual hour, on Monday the 4th; at Poplar Tent, at the usual hour, on Tuesday the 5th; at Concord, at the usual hour, on Wednesday the 6th; at Bethpage, at the usual hour, on Thursday the 7th; at Ramah, at the usual hour, on Friday the 8th; at Mallard Creek, at the usual hour, on Saturday the 9th; at Sugar Creek, at the usual hour, on Sabbath the 10th, and at Charlotte in the evening at early candle light; at Pine Creek, at the usual hour, on Monday the 11th; at Hopewell, at the usual hour, on Tuesday the 12th; at Bethel, at the usual hour, on Wednesday the 13th, and in the evening at Davidson College at candle light; at Centre, at the usual hour, on Thursday the 14th; at Prospect, at the usual hour, on Friday the 15th. It is expected that the above appointments will be attended by the Secretary of the Central Board of Foreign Missions, and that collections will be taken up and donations received.

MARRIED

In this County, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. S. L. Watson, Mr. ALEX. G. NEEL to Miss MARY ANN PRICE.

"Hail woman, Hail! last formed in Eden's bowers
Midst humming streams and fragrance breathing flowers;
Thou art, 'mid light and gloom, through good and ill,
Creation's glory—man's chief blessing still."

[*Communicated.*

In Alabama on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Harris, R. H. MADRA, Esq., formerly editor of this paper, to Miss MARY CROXTON, of Alabama.

DIED

In this county, of Stranger's Fever, Mr. SAMUEL T. HUTCHISON. Mr. Hutchison returned from Charleston on the 5th inst. on the 11th he was taken sick, and on the 13th he expired, leaving a wife, with a number of children to mourn his loss.—*Communicated.*

In this county, on the 12th instant, JAMES SAMUEL REID, son of David Reid, in the 16th year of his age.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 16.

Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50	Feathers,	45
do Apple,	35 a 40	Iron,	5½ a 6
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Molasses,	36 a 40
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Nails, cut,	7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 13
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	9½ a 10½	Salt,	75 a 90
do Bagging,	20 a 25	do in sacks,	$2¼ a 2½
Corn,	65 a 75	Wheat,	80 a ...
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1¼	Whiskey,	40 a ...
Flour,	$4 a 5	Wool,	17 a 20

COLUMBIA—OCTOBER 5.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 37	Corn,	90 a $1
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	12 a 14	Iron, Swedes,	86 a 7
Butter, country,	19 a 25	do English,	85 a 6
Cotton,	00 a 00	Lard,	13 a 15
Mackerel,	00 a 18	Molasses, Cuba	45 a 50
Flour, country,	5½ a 6½	do. N. O.	50 a 60

CHARLESTON—OCTOBER 12.

Bacon,	00 a 00	Lard,	00 a 00
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 22	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	9 a 10	do No. 3	7 a 7½
Cotton, upland	12 a 12½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7¾
Coffee,	11½ a 12½	Rice,	00 a 00
Corn,	00 a 00	Salt, sacks,	$1¼ a $1¾
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	5½ a 00	do T. Island	40 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 10½
Molasses, Cuba	00 a 00	Loaf and Lump	14½ 16
do N. O.	00 a 00	Teas,	55 a 91½

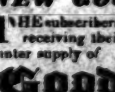
Exchange at sight, on the North, 1 per cent. pre.; 30 days 0 pr ct pre.; 60 days, 0 pr ct dis.

Bank Checks on the North 3 pr ct prem.

North Carolina money, 6 pr ct discount.

Interior Georgia Bank Notes 2½ pr ct dis: Savannah 1 pr ct dis; Augusta 1 pr ct discount.

NEW GOODS.



THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall & Winter supply of

Goods,

which they offer to sell on as good terms as they can be bought in this market.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Oct. 22, 1839. 5tf

P. S. All persons having Notes and Accounts due us for the year 1838, will call and settle them immediately, for money we must have.

NOTICE.

THOS. TROTTER would inform the public that he has sold out his entire Establishment to S. P. Alexander, and respectfully requests all persons indebted by Note or Account to come forward and pay up; also, those indebted to Trotter & Alexander, will please call and settle, as further indulgence cannot be given.

Oct. 21, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of goods from T. Trotter and in addition thereto, has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Goods, consisting in part of

Gold & Silver Lever Watches
Fine Chains and Keys

and a beautiful assortment of

Breast Pins & Finger Rings,
Fine Pen Knives, &c., &c.,

which he is disposed to sell low for Cash or a short Credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of WATCH WORK done as usual.

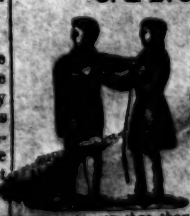
SPOONS made to order and constantly for sale.

S. P. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 22, 1839. 5tf

To the Fashionable Community!

J. & D. JAMISON



HAVING permanently located themselves in Charlotte, as successors to A. Graham, Esq., offer their services as

TAILORS,

to all who may favour them with their patronage. Their known ability and skill, in their profession, render it unnecessary to say that they are ready to do the best work in this section of North Carolina. Having one connected with the firm of long and successful experience in the

Art of Cutting,

they are prepared to say to the public, that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their Shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, so far as cutting and making are concerned.

The business is conducted, for the present under the firm of Jamisons & Co. in the house hitherto occupied by Mr. Graham.

Charlotte, Oct. 18, 1839. 4t3

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

HOPE.—BY ISAAC BENJAMIN.

Hope never leaves the human heart!
She stands a ray beneath the gloom
Of noble Death—will not depart;
But, like a moonbeam through the gloom
Where stately clouds thicken, breaks and shines,
So that the grave, lost and lone,
Joys that, beyond those dark confines,
A purer, brighter orb is known.

Man is immortal! Hope reveals
The solemn truth; or why should we
Long for the home that There unsteels
In some blest clime beyond the sea?
The billows dash—Life's fragile bark
Rocks to the storm, yet on we sail;
Hope is our pilot—bliss our mark
The heaven's blaze, our hand the gale!

There sits no terrors for the breast
Of him whom Hope sustains and cheers!
And, though her promises are best
To merry minds and youthful years,
Built, when sustained by virtue, Age
Wears her mild solace; soft she breathes
Amid the white locks of the sage,
And rose-buds in his chaplet wreathes.

The sweet remember!—I have seen
Her spirit in a form of earth:—
A simple girl she seemed, with mien
Of passive grace and tender mirth.
She gently oped a hovel door,
And lo! a broad, rich beam of light
Poured in, and all the dark before
Became, like her, serenely bright!

I saw a dungeon. Chained, and worn
With anguish, lay a brave, strong man;
He fought for Freedom, and was borne
Away, while blood in torrents ran
From hearts, whose love a nation wept.
Hope came at length, like his own child,
And whispered that Oppression slept;—
The patriot stood erect, and smiled!

Rest-born of Heaven, she visits all—
But most with Grief prefers to dwell;
She flashes swift through crowded hall,
And loiters long in lonesome cell.
Ideal nymph! thou 'rt all to me—
Sister, and bride, and angel too!
Say! is there one on earth like thee,
So gentle, constant, fond and true?

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Distresses of a Modest Man.

My father was a farmer of no great property, and with no other learning than what he had acquired at a charity school; but my mother died, and I an only child, he determined to give me that advantage which he fancied would have made him happy, viz.—a learned education. I was sent to a country grammar school, and thence to the university, with a view of qualifying for holy orders. Here having but small allowance from my father, and being naturally of a timid and bashful disposition, I had no opportunity of rubbing off that native awkwardness which is the fatal cause of all my unhappiness, and which I now begin to fear can never be amended. I had therefore resolved on living at the university, and taking pupils, when two unexpected events greatly altered the posture of my affairs, viz: my father's death, and the arrival of my uncle from the Indies.

This uncle I had very rarely heard my father mention, and it was generally believed that he was long since dead, when he arrived in England only a week too late to close his brother's eyes. I am ashamed to confess, what I believe has been often experienced by those, whose education has been better than their parents, that my poor father's ignorance and vulgar language, had often made me blush to think I was his son; and at his death I was not inconsolable for the loss of that, which I was not unfrequently ashamed to own. My uncle was but little affected, for he had been separated from his brother more than thirty years, and in that time he had acquired a fortune which he used to brag would make a nabob happy; in short, he had brought over with him the enormous sum of sixty thousand pounds, and upon this he built his hopes of never ending happiness. While he was planning schemes of greatness and delight, whether the change of climate might affect him, or what other cause I know not, but he was snatched from his dreams of joy by a short illness, of which he died, leaving me heir of all his property. And now, sir, behold me at the age of twenty-five, well stored with Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, possessed of an ample fortune but so awkward and perverse in every gentleman like accomplishment, that I am pointed at by all who see me, as the wealthy learned clown.

I have lately purchased an estate in the country, which abounds in (what is called) a fashionable neighborhood; and when you reflect on my parentage, and uncouth manner, you will hardly think how much company is courted by the surrounding families (especially by those who have marriageable daughters);—from these gentlemen I have received familiar calls, and the most pressing invitations, and though I wished to accept their offered friendships, I have repeatedly accused myself under the pretence of not being quite settled; for the truth is, that when I rode or walked with full intent to return their several visits, my heart has failed me as I approached their gates, and I have frequently returned homeward, resolved to try again to-morrow.

However, I at length conquered my timidity, and three days ago accepted an invitation to dine this day with one, whose open, easy manner left me no room to doubt of a cordial welcome. Sir Thomas Friendly, who lives about two miles [illegible] a baronet, with about two thousand [illegible] a years estate, joining that I purc[illegible] he has two sons, and five daughters, all grown up, and living with their mother and a maiden sister of Sir Thomas's, at Friendly hall, dependant on their father. Conscious of my unpolished gait, I have for some time past, taken private lessons of a professor, who teaches grown gentlemen to dance; and tho' I, at first, found wonderous difficulty in the art be taught, my knowledge of the Mathematicks was of prodigious use, in teaching me the equilibrium of my body, and the due adjustment of the centre of gravity to the five positions.

Having now acquired the art of walking without tottering, and learned to make a bow, I boldly ventured to obey the baronet's invitation to a family dinner, not doubting but my new acquirement would enable me to mix below with tolerable impropriety; but alas! how vain are all the hopes of misery, when unsupported by habitual presence of mind. As I approached the house, a dinner bell alarmed my fears, but I had spoiled the dinner by want of punctuality; impressed with this idea, I blushed the deepest crimson, as my name was respectfully announced by the several livery servants who ushered me into the library, hardly knowing what or whom I saw; at my first entrance, I committed all my festivals, and made my new learned bow to Lady Friendly; but unfortunately, in bringing back my left foot to the third position, I trod upon the gouty toe of Sir Thomas, who had followed close at my heels, to be the nomenclator of his family. The confusion this occasioned in me, is hardly to be conceived, since none but bashful men can judge of my distress, and of that description, the number, I believe, is very small. The baronet's politeness by degrees dissipated my concern; and I was astonished to see how far good breeding could enable him to suppress his feelings, and to appear with perfect ease, after so painful an accident.

The cheerfulness of her ladyship, and the familiar chat of the young ladies, insensibly led me to throw off my reserve and sheepishness, till at length I ventured to join in conversation, and even to start fresh subjects. The library being richly furnished with books in elegant bindings, I conceived Sir Thomas to be a man of literature, and ventured to give my opinion concerning the several editions of the Greek classicks, in which the baronet's opinion exactly coincided with my own. To this subject I was led by observing an edition of Xenophon, in six volumes, which (as I had never before heard of such a thing) greatly excited my curiosity, and I rose up to examine what it could be: Sir Thomas saw what I was about, and (as I suppose) willing to save me the trouble, rose to take down the book, which made me eager to prevent him, and hastily laying my hand on the first volume, I pulled it forcibly; but lo! instead of books, a board, which by leather and gilding, had been made to look like sixteen volumes, came tumbling down, and unluckily pitched upon a Wedgwood inkstand on the table under it. In vain did Sir Thomas assure me there was no harm; I saw the ink streaming from an inlaid table on the Turkey carpet, and scarce knowing what I did, attempted to stop its progress with my cambric handkerchief.—In the height of this confusion, we were informed that dinner was served up, and I with joy perceived that the bell, which at first so alarmed my fears, was only the hall boor dinner bell.

In walking through the hall and suit of apartments to the dining room, I had time to collect my scattered senses, and was desired to take my seat between Lady Friendly and her eldest daughter, at the table.—Since the fall of the wooden Xenophon, my face had been continually burning like a fire brand, and I was just begining to recover myself, and feel comfortably cool, when an unlooked for accident rekindled all my heat and blushes. Having set my plate of soup too near the edge of the table, in bowing to Miss Dinah, who politely complimented the pattern of my waistcoat. I tumbled the whole scalding contents into my lap. In spite of an immediate supply of napkins to wipe the surface of my clothes, my black breeches were not stout enough to save me from the painful effects of this sudden fomentation, and for some minutes my legs and thighs seemed stewing in a boiling chauldron; but recollecting how Sir Thomas had disguised his torture when I trod upon his toe, I firmly bore my pain in silence, and sat with my lower extremities parboiled, amidst the stifled giggling of the ladies and the servants.

I will not relate several blunders which I made during the first course, or the distress occasioned by my being desired to carve a fowl, or help to various dishes that stood near me, spilling a sauce boat, and knocking down a salt seller; rather let me hasten to the second course, 'where fresh disasters overwhelmed me quite.'

I had a piece of rich sweet pudding on my fork, when Miss Louisia Friendly begged to trouble me for a pigeon that stood near me: in my haste, scarce knowing what I did, I whipped the pudding into my mouth, hot as a burning coal; it was impossible to conceal my agony; my eyes were starting from their sockets. At last, in spite of shame and resolution, I was obliged to drop the cause of my torment into my plate. Sir Thomas and the ladies all compassionated my misfortune, and each advised a different application; one recommended oil, another water, but all agreed that wine was best for drawing out the fire; and a glass of sherry was brought me from the sideboard, which I snatched up with eagerness: but ho! how shall I tell the sequel? Whether the butler by accident mistook, or purposely designed to drive me mad, he gave me the strongest brandy, with which I filled my mouth, almost flayed and blistered; totally unused to every kind of ardent spirits, with my tongue, throat, and palate, as raw as beef, what could I do? I could not swallow, and clapping my hands upon my mouth, the cursed liquor squirted through my nose and fingers, like a fountain over all the dishes; and I was crushed by bursts of laughter from all quarters. In vain did Sir Thomas reprimand the servants and Lady Friendly chide her daughters; for the measure of my shame and their diversion was not yet complete. To relieve me from the intolerable pain of inspiration which this accident had caused, [illegible] considering what I did, I wiped my [illegible] with that ill fated handkerchief, which was still wet from the consequences of the fall of Xenophon, and covered all my features with streaks of ink in every direction. The farmer himself could not support this shock, but joined his lady in the general laugh; while I sprung from the table in despair, rushed out of the house, and ran home in an agony of confusion and disgrace, which the most poignant sense of guilt could not have excited.

Thus, without having deviated from the path of moral rectitude, I am suffering torments like a 'goblin damn'd.' The lower half of me has been almost broiled, my tongue and mouth grill'd and I bear the mark of Cain upon my forehead; yet these are but trifling inconveniences to the everlasting shame which I must feel, whenever this adventure shall be mentioned; and to go by your assistance, when my neighbors know how much I feel on the occasion, they will deem a bashful man, and (as I am just informed) my poultice is ready. I trust you will excuse the haste in which I subscribe myself yours, &c.

MODEL OF A LOVE LETTER.

AT HOME IN BED,
Sunday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

My Sweet Owl:—How I do want to see your big gray eyes. Oh! how horror stricken am I at your long, long absence! The lord knows I want to see you, and feel in your dear, dear presence more the glowing, heart-rending felicity unknown to seraphs and angels.

God bless you! if you are not sufficiently blessed in being so sweet. Oh! that I could see you once more, to kiss a single tear from the rose on your round cheeks. Oh! what a lily you are, and what a rosebud in the morning of its virgin bloom, full of sweet odors, sparkling with the dewdrops of heaven-born love, beaming with the kindlier blendings of the rainbow—the sign of grace.

Oh! you marygold—you hollyhock—you tulip—you cabbage. Oh you sweet owl, come and comfort your distressed, your sorrow-smitten, dying, dead Venus.—Oh my Adonis, how I do love your big gray eyes.

Well, when shall these weeping eyes, these eyes red with weeping—these eyes dim for want of sleep—Oh! when shall these poor eyes of mine, again feast themselves on the sleek, black air of your round, round head! Oh you trim, tall fellow, full of manna of sweet love, how I do want to see you, you model of perfection. You have been gone these two days, and to me, it does seem to me like a hundred years, a thousand years. One more day, beloved Adonis, will kill, yes, kill your fond, confiding distracted Venus.

Your dear presence would, to me, be more than a cool spring to the parched traveller of the desert, more than the green grass to the hungry ox, more than the pebbled pool to the wanton duck; yes, more than a lump of sugar to a spoilt child.—Why then will you not come, yes, run, fly swift as lightning, to kiss the tear from the dimpled cheeks of your mad love.

O bleak and wild is the house, the garden, the field, and the world without thee; yes, thee my dumpling, my jewsharpe, my owl, my rooster, my gentleman. God bless thee! may thy days be many, and long, and sweet, and full of joy. Oh haste and come and see, and kiss your dear, your partridge, your goose, your lady. Bless your sweet soul.

VENUS.

P. S. God bless you and all that concern, you; even so says the heart that adores you.

UNFORTUNATE AND AFFECTING INSTANCE OF LOVE.

The daughter of a country curate in Hampshire being reduced, by the death of her father to the hard necessity of seeking some mode of subsistence, could find no other than going into the service of an old female friend of her mother, as her maid.—Emela (that was her name) had received from her parents the best education. She was handsome, had a very pleasing figure, was sensible, discreet, and of the most modest deportment. Unfortunately for her, a young gentleman of good fortune, who was a friend of the family with which she lived, frequently visited the house. The master and mistress keeping only one footman poor Emela, who generally assisted in serving the tea, had thus an opportunity of seeing the young man, and fell in love with him before she was aware of the progress of that sentiment in her heart. When she did perceive it, her reason induced her to oppose it, and she made many ineffectual efforts for that purpose; indeed, so violent were her struggles, that her health became seriously affected by them. Her mistress, who loved her tenderly, after having consulted several physicians in vain, sent her to the house of a friend at twenty miles distance, to try whether change of air would not be of service to her. The absence of the object of her affection, no doubt, contributed to her recovery. She returned to her mistresses; and having the same opportunities of seeing the young man as before, her passion revived. Firmly resolved to conquer or die, rather than give away to an attachment that increased in spite of her, she relapsed into the most deplorable state of health. The physicians not being able to discover the cause of her disorder, thought that she must be affected by some deep sorrow, and pronounced her dangerous. Her afflicted mistress entreated her to entrust her with the secret, and, to induce her to do it, told her the danger she was in; and promised not only not to betray her confidence, but to do her utmost to obtain the means necessary for her cure.—Overcome by the affection of her mistress, she acknowledged her passion, begged her to conceal it from him who was the object of it; and received, with resignation the news of her approaching dissolution which would at last deliver her from an unfortunate passion that all her efforts had been unable to vanquish. Her mistress could not help informing her husband of the discovery. They agreed to sound the young man upon the subject; and finding, by degrees, that he had observed the merit of Emela, they prevailed upon him to pity her situation. He consented—asked to see her, (she being previously prepared by her mistress,) entered into conversation with her, testified the greatest desire to see her health re-established; and even went so far as to say that if she could recover, he would be happy to marry her. 'Marry me!' cried she, raising her arms and fixing her eyes upon him 'marry!' and throwing her head back, she instantly expired.—[*N. Y. Albion.*

A young lady asked a gentleman the meaning of the word Surrogate. 'It is,' replied he, 'A GATE through which parties have to pass on their way to get married.' 'Then I suppose,' said the lady, 'that it is the corruption of SORROW GATE.'

Yes! Yes!! Yes!!!

THE subscriber has in hand a number of Notes and Accounts due on and before the first day of January, 1840, for which he must have the money. A word to the wise is sufficient.

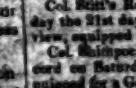
J. A. JOHNSTON.

Oct. 9, 1839. 6t

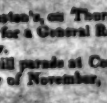
NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday, the 6th of November next, all the property belonging to the estate of Hugh Barrie, dec'd, consisting of

Corn, Fodder, Hay and COTTON.



HORSES,
CATTLE,
Hogs and
SHEEP.



—Also—

One Road Wagon and Gearing,
One Gig and Harness,
One yoke of Oxen and Cart,
One set of Blacksmith Tools,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils,

besides a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Terms made known on the day of sale.

NEIL M. STITT, Admr.

Oct. 9, 1839. 6

N. B. All those indebted to the estate of the deceased, by Note or Book Account, are requested to come forward and make payment to the subscriber immediately, as long indulgences will not be given. Also, those having claims against the estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Lincolnton, Sept. 13, 1839.

To the Colonels Commandant of the Regiments of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade your Regiments, upon the following days, viz:

Col. Barry's Regiment to parade at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 19th day of November, equipped for a General Review.

Col. Wallace's Regiment will parade on Tuesday the 19th day of November, at Charlotte, for a General Review likewise, equipped according to law.

Col. Cochrane's Regiment will also parade at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 19th day day of November, for a General Review, equipped according to law.

Col. Scott's Regiment at Houston's, on Thursday the 21st day of November, for a General Review, equipped according to law.

Col. Shumpoch's Regiment will parade at Concord on Saturday the 23d day of November, equipped for a General Review.

R. M. EDNEY,
Maj. Gen. of the 4th Division.
Maj. J. W. ROBERTS, Aid-de-Camp.
Col. A. MOTZ, Division Inspector.
Col. JAS. J. GRIER, Division Quarter Master.

FOREST

WILL Stand the Fall Season at his own Stable in Charlotte.

F. C. CALDWELL.

Oct. 1, 1839. 4w

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE.—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the preservation of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly costive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of disease, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; so are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in palpitations, languid pulse, tempers of the limbs, syncope, even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxism, a period when the most effectual assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is then by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, possessing within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can develope or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

The LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exciting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the useless particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to whom all letters relative to the Medicines or orders must be directed.

☞ The Good Samaritan, explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, may be had gratis at the office 375 Broadway.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

GALLIGAN'S PILLS.

The most popular remedy in the World, and Best for the cure of

FEVER AND AGUE.

THESE Preparations do not promise that Fever and Ague Pills will cure all diseases, but they do say, and have satisfied thousands that in Fever and Ague, if used according to directions for a fair period of treatment, will effect a speedy and certain cure. I have sold over one thousand boxes and warranted them to cure, and if they fail to stop the disease the money to be refunded, and they failed in but a few cases to cure.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

I have been appointed Agent for the Lexington Manufacturing Company for the sale of their Yarn, and have on hand 9,000 lbs. which I will sell low for cash only, wholesale or retail. I believe it to be superior to any yarn I have ever sold.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 25, 1839. 1tf

Valuable Stand for a Tavern

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, (if not previously sold at private sale,) on Tuesday, the 26th of October next, being Tuesday of the County Court, that valuable Tavern Stand in Charlotte, on Main-street, a few doors East of the Court House, formerly occupied by Capt. J. R. Neely and now in the occupancy of Mr. Jos. Robinson. A further description is not deemed necessary, as those wishing to purchase will want to examine the property. Terms made liberal and made known on the day of sale.

WM. N. H'OREE,
ALLISON FLEMING.

Sept. 24, 1839. 6

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

at the stand formerly occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 2, 1839.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Williams & Boyd* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to said firm either by Note or Book Account are requested to come forward without delay and make payment to J. D. Boyd, who is authorized to collect the debts—and who will not give much indulgence. We tender our thanks to the customers for the liberal manner in which they have encouraged us.

H. B. WILLIAMS.
J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Aug. 17, 1839. 46tf

P. S. The business will be carried on in future by the undersigned who wishes his friends to call as usual. H. B. WILLIAMS.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We warrent the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 43tf

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. SEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. North missasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a *permanent cure* of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of the most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. MOFFAT would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The LIFE MEDICINES, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle or bottles, or box of Pills.

Land for Sale.

A S the subscriber intends quitting part of his farm in this State, he offers the same, the valuable tract of land, lying in Providence township, on the waters of McAlpins Creek, known as the property of Thos. Polk, containing 300 Acres, 90 of which is cleared, the balance covered with timber. Any person wishing to purchase can examine the land by calling on the subscriber.

JNO. M. POTTS.

Sept. 18, 1839. 4tf

Kentucky Domestic Medicines.

THE Subscribers have entered into a partnership with Dr. Wm. Perry, late of Clarke county, Ky., and Charles Chevalier, of the firm of Chevalier & Offutt, Louisville, Ky., for the manufacturing, wholesale and retail sale of the above valuable Medicines, which have been used in Kentucky and Tennessee with the most unbounded success for the last 15 or 20 years in the North, and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 12 or 20 years in the South, is induced with the advantages we have for manufacturing, to offer them to the public, at prices which will defy competition. We have the most unbounded confidence in the virtues of these medicines, and are willing to warrant them to cure in all cases where directions are strictly complied with. Those who have used them, will speak for themselves. We have also a number of certificates of remarkable cures, which we will publish in our advertisements, if necessary. Those who wish to purchase, would do well to call on us, as we are determined to sell low for Cash only. Those wishing to purchase to sell again, will find it to their interest to call on us, as we are determined to sell low for Cash only. Those wishing to purchase to sell again, will find it to their interest to call on us, as we are determined to sell low for Cash only.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROUTMAN.

Charlotte, Aug. 30, 1839. 46tf

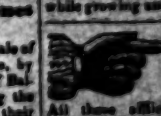
50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of that valuable tree (the first ever offered in this State). As there has been and still will be many frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, who imported the seed and are a part of the tree that first produced the high reputation which the Morus Multicaulis has since obtained in the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those recently introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the first growth and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and state how many they want, the advertisement discontinued as soon as the number advertised is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PETTIGREW.

Pitt. 30, 1839. 4tmf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.



HENRY B. WILLIAMS has just received a supply of the GREAT CHEROKEE SANATIVE.—All those afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c., will call and supply themselves—price $1.50 per bottle. Cash only.

Sept. 1, 1839. 4tmf

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE*.

It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common saying among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that Fever and Ague is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *LIFE MEDICINES* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object is now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than of his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.*

For further particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

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JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.